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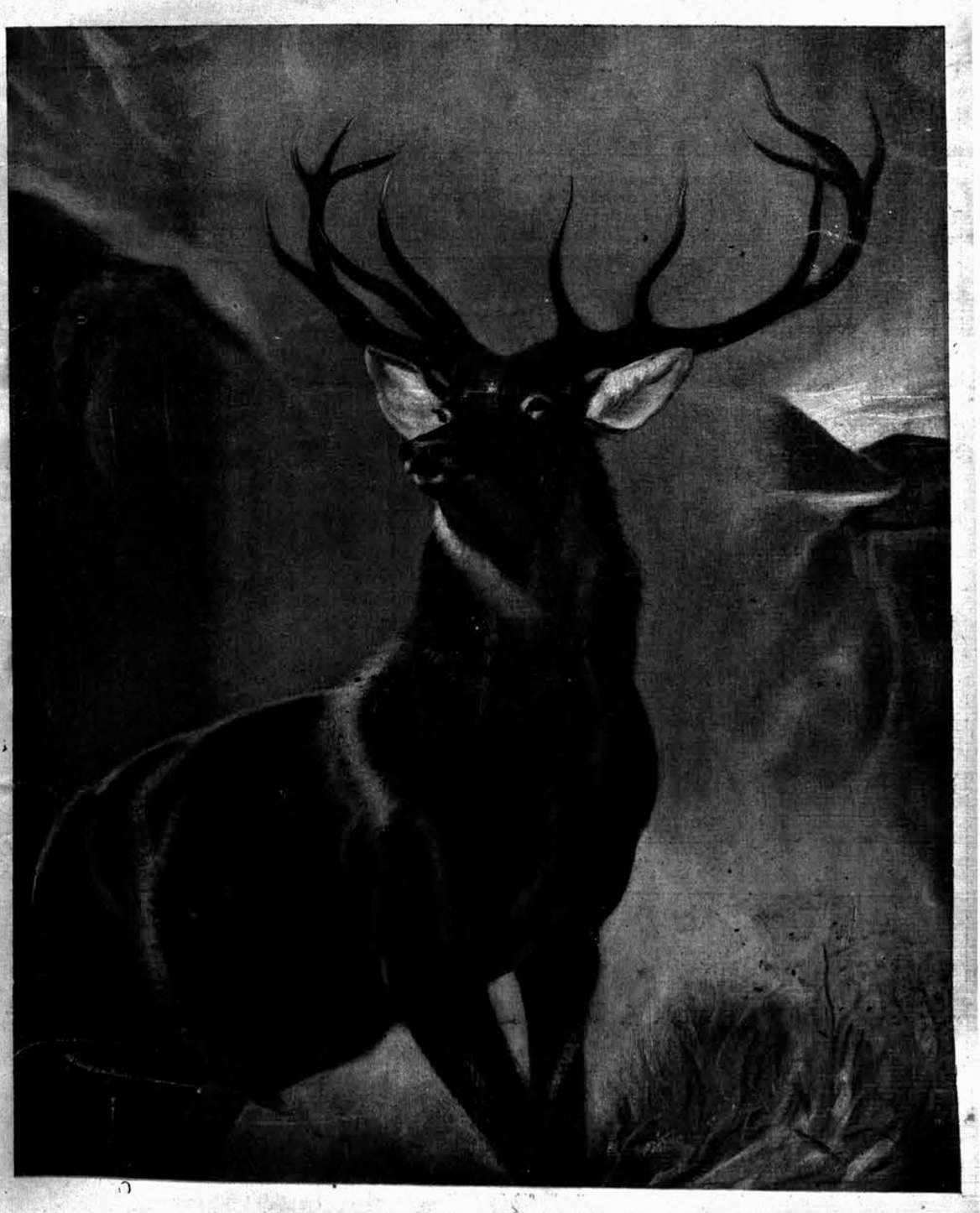

THE MONARCH OF THE GLEN

Soviet Dictator Josef Stalin himself leads the cortege, helping carry the ashes of Maxim Gorky through Red Square for last rites at Kremlin. From right to left, the Pallbearers are: G. G. Yagoda, Josef V. Stalin, V. I. Molotov, Chairman of the Council; G. Dimitrov, A. A. Zhdanov and L. M. Kaganovich.

Spain's champion fencer, Inis G. Comfile, will take part in Olympic Fencing Competition in Berlin.

After listening to a lengthy nominating speech and fifty-three seconding speeches, the delegates to the Democratic National Convention naming Mr. Franklin Roosevelt as their Presidential candidate, are seen here giving vent to their feelings with a wild demonstration.

Main building of International House, begun with a gift of 2,800,000 dollars from John D. Rockefeller in 1928, and continued with funds donated by him in later years, to serve as a home for the students of all nations who flock to Paris. (Right): The main living room of the building, which is modelled on the style of the Chateau of Fontainebleau and is to be used for recreational purposes.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1936

London's Notorious Gambling Dens

IN ANY OF BIG GER ONES AMONG THEM, £10,000 CAN BE LOST IN A SINGLE NIGHT BY ONE PERSON.

(BY T. F. MOYNIHAM)

The law forbids such games of chance as Roulette and Baccarat in England; but during the last few months there have sprung up in London gaming resorts where huge sums are often won and lost in an evening. And it is my purpose to describe one or two of these places.

I was fortunate enough to remember an old friend who is in touch with every phase of London's night life. I went to see him and told him what I wanted.

"I can take you to the biggest of them; but I hardly like to give them away," he said. "You see I've been gambling myself and losing heavily," he added. However after some persuasion he agreed to take me after dinner that evening.

£10,000 LOST IN A NIGHT.

At dinner I succeeded in extracting a good deal of information from my friend. These gambling places are of various classes. The most important ones cater for wealthy business people and members of Society; at any of these as much as £10,000 can be lost by one person in a night's play. When I heard this I asked to be taken to one of them and my friend agreed.

It was after ten o'clock when we drove into the heart of Mayfair. My friend's car pulled up at an imposing block of flats. We entered and were received in an ante room by a courteous individual.

"Give me two fifty," my friend said, and counters were handed over bearing figures which totalled that amount.

"You didn't give him any money," I remarked.

"No, we pay or receive when we leave. The proprietor or host knows who his guests are, and he doesn't make many bad debts."

A servant led the way upstairs and opened a door for us to enter. Immediately he did so we could hear the hum of many voices. I entered and looked curiously around. If the room had been larger and more lofty I might well have been at Monte Carlo. This room was entirely devoted to Roulette and a long table was surrounded by men and women all with their eyes fixed eagerly at the spinning wheel.

A final click of the ball against the partition and there came the croupier's cry: "Trente six rouge pair et passe."

I was attracted by the face of a young girl who sat at the end of the table. Her eyes glittered with excitement and her face was deeply flushed.

"I've won," she whispered excitedly, to her companion and made a motion with her hand towards the compartment marked 36 around which were a large number of counters.

I watched her gather in her winnings, noting from the numbers on the counters, that she must have won several hundreds of pounds. My eyes wandered round the table and I was struck by the fact that women were in the majority. There were also a number of young men whom one knew instinctively to be from the provinces and overseas.

Doubtless many of those present were wealthy and could well afford to indulge their gambling instincts without materially affecting their banking account. But there must have been others who were gambling—possibly with their honour at stake. It is a true statement that it is only the greedy and the needy who visit such places.

My friend and I were standing back from the table, and I thought it safe to whisper some questions.

"Who is the good looking boy next to the fat old man?" I asked. My friend mentioned a name which the boy's father had made famous in the world of commerce.

LIKE A FLASH IN THE PAN.

"He's lost over £20,000 during the last few months," he added. My attention was again attracted by the young woman whom I had noticed on entering the room. Her success had been a flash in the pan, I noted that she had staked the last of her counters. The ivory ball found it's resting place and she had lost. Her lips quivered for a moment but she controlled herself, and rising slowly from the table left the room and I saw her no more.

My friend started to play and from the outset won. Then a waiter approached and asked what refreshment I would take. I glanced at the sideboard on which every conceivable sort of drink was displayed.

"Champagne sir?" he asked.

The profits of this gambling den appeared to justify the most profuse hospitality.

I was anxious to go round the room, where baccarat was being played but my friend was winning and refused to budge. At last he rose but the hour was late—or rather early—and when we entered the other room it was to find that play was over for the night.

"I should have liked to see it," I said regretfully.

"Come to-morrow, then," he answered cheerfully.

"Are there many others?" I asked.

"There are, but this is one of the most exclusive. There are some queer places where you would be roughly handled if they suspected what you are doing."

Later I was to learn how insidiously temptation is put in the way of strangers, and with what skill the proprietors of these places angled for their prey. Before I paid my visit the following night I succeeded in gaining a great deal more information as to the extent to which the gambling craze had grown.

In one instance a woman had lost a good deal of money at chemin de fer. But she had money and business instincts. She grasped the fact that the players lost in the long run. The only certain winner was the proprietor who drew commission from each "bank". Accordingly she issued invitations to all the gamblers—men and women—whom she knew.

These were considerably surprised when a well known croupier whom she had engaged began to draw the commission. However in course of her first

(Continued on page 52)

Not a Problem Picture, but a back view of the Red Indian Chief Os-Ka-Non-Ton, who is in London to take part in "Hiawatha". Photo shows him in his native costume in his canoe in Regent's Park.

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 40.

Largo Caballero, "Lenin" Of Spain

Six Times Imprisoned And Once Sentenced To Death, Spain's Most Powerful Labour Leader Is Confident That Socialism Will Triumph Over Fascism

Largo Caballero, aged 67, now the most powerful Labour leader, in Spain, worked for his living from the age of 7, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1917.

He took active part in the agitation against the King until the Revolution, when he became Minister of Labour. Accused of instigating armed revolt of 1934, he was acquitted and later joined the Popular Front with the Liberals and Communists.

The following interview with this remarkable Spaniard, who may one day become famous as the Lenin of Spain, is published by Mr. J. Langdon James in the "News Chronicle."

In a small hotel near Holborn I have been talking to a short, stout, but active man, who at first sight you would put at fifty years of age.

He bears no sign of having been in prison six times, or of having been sentenced to death.

His outer man, in fact, is unimpressive except for extremely intelligent eyes, but when you discover that instead of being 50 he is 67, when you listen to his unadorned straightforward way of answering questions, when you watch him dodge the traffic, and cross the road, in spite of traffic lights, and in spite of his years—then you see that this physical unimpressiveness is really a positive quality, a useful economy, a machine-like accuracy of mind and body, that needs no romantic, theatrical or rhetorical frills.

Imagine a Philip Snowden of 25 years ago, without the bitterness, and you have Largo Caballero.

The name, you say, means nothing to you. But if someone twenty-five years ago had said to you as you walked down Southampton Row, "Look at that stocky fellow over there, his name is Lenin," you might not have turned your head.

It will be as well to turn your head in Largo Caballero's direction, because many people believe that the next Communist country will be Spain, and there are those who would whisper to you in Madrid if Largo Caballero passed, "Look, there goes the Spanish Lenin."

Not that Largo Caballero is against the Spanish Government of to-day. Indeed, although his party is not represented in the Government, it is the voting strength and, we might add, the fighting strength behind it.

For Spain, like France, is in the strange predicament of having a democratic middle-class Government, menaced by revolution from the Right, and relying for its very life upon support from a Left, which does not really believe in its ability to solve social and economic problems.

I reminded Largo Caballero of the fate of Social Democracy in Germany and Austria; did he not fear that the Spanish Social Democrats would go the same way?

"No," he said, "because they are too strong for the Fascists." "Why are they stronger?" "Because of us," he replied, and it was perfectly clear that he had no doubt as to what economic class had the real power in Spain to-day.

Were I a cartoonist, I should draw Largo Caballero playing chess and about to move a pawn called Casares Quiroga, the Republican Prime Minister, against the enemy; a pawn which no good chess player will lose uselessly, but still, nevertheless, only a pawn.

The Socialist leader is, however, a great admirer of Casares Quiroga, and believes him just the right man to deal with the Fascist menace. He had nothing but praise for the way in which last week's attempted coup was handled.

His attitude to the Government he summed up thus: "We are willing to help them work out their programme; we put them where they are with the sacrifices of our blood and freedom, we do not believe that they will succeed; when they fail, we will take over, and then it will be our programme and not theirs that we will carry out; but so long as they have yet to fail, we are loyal to the United Front and even the middle-class Republicans."

I asked him what the relationship was between his Socialist Trades Union Organisation and the Syndicalist Unions. "There is perfect accord in the field of industrial action. When there is a strike, we are shoulder to shoulder. In the field of political theory, we disagree; we are solving the disagreement by winning over the rank and file of the Syndicalists to our way of thinking."

I asked him if there were not an epidemic of strikes in Spain, and whether this would not discredit the United Front Government.

"It is not true to say that there are more strikes now. In 1931 I was Minister of Labour and there were just as many strikes then. The coming of a United Front Government makes no difference to the fight against the employer for better conditions of labour."

"Then it is not true to say that the Syndicalists are sabotaging the Government by promoting strikes for political ends?"

"No. The strikes are purely industrial. There is no use of direct action for political ends. The success of the United Front and especially of the organised Socialist movement is bringing anarcho-syndicalism to its natural decline.

"There is, of course, a certain amount of confusion and violence, but we of the Socialist movement are absolutely opposed to violence of any sort, whether it be the burning of churches or the assassination of opponents. We cannot be held responsible for criminal elements, whether they call themselves Left or Right."

"Do you believe that the change from this Republican Government to a Socialist Government will be accomplished by the ballot?" "That I do not know. But really there would be no Republicans without us. We are their strength and if we withdraw our support they are gone."

"What is your attitude towards foreign affairs? Will Spain remain one of the 'neutral States' in the coming struggles?" "There are no neutral States any longer. It is the United Front of the democracies and Russia on one side, against the dictatorships of the Right."

I asked him what he thought of the League of Nations and of our part in it; but Largo Caballero at once became, the "foreign guest" again; all he would say was, "Spain is a member of the League of Nations and will remain loyal to her Covenant. If the League fails, we shall not be neutral; no, we are the allies of the opponents of Fascism."

Largo Caballero is one of the three most popular men in Spain; he can move masses; but he has invented no new ritual, wears no particular shirt, no moustache; as a speaker he appeals directly to the thoughtful side of human nature.

It is a relief to think that there can be great popular leaders even to-day who do not appeal to unbridled emotionalism.

One of these days I can imagine Largo Caballero interviewed again: "No opinion, no comment," he will say. "We are some men met together to fulfil a revolutionary moment. We have fulfilled it."

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PALESTINE JUDGE CENSURES GOVERNMENT

Jaffa Houses Demolished Without Eviction Or Compensation Orders

"The petitioner has done a public service in exposing what I am bound to call a singularly disingenuous lack of moral courage displayed by the Administration"

Thus did Chief Justice Sir Francis Michael McDonell label the action of the Palestine Government in carrying out demolition work in Jaffa's old city, signing no eviction or compensation orders and deceiving the Jaffa inhabitants into thinking that the work was carried out as a measure of town planning rather than a measure under the defence clauses of the Order in Council, says the Special Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in Jerusalem.

This opinion was rendered at Jerusalem in a case brought by a Jaffa houseowner Michael El Qasir, who appealed to the court to stay the Government's hand in the demolition.

Although forced to dismiss the appeal on the grounds that proper and responsible persons were not called in, the Chief Justice said:

"It would have been more creditable if the Government, instead of endeavouring to throw dust in the people's eyes by professing aesthetic or other quasi-philanthropic motives, had said frankly that the demolition was for defence purposes.

"It would be a negation of justice if, in this glaring case of evasiveness on the part of the Government, the High Court did not speak its mind.

The High Court marked its disapproval by dismissing the petition without second costs.

Magistrate: "You will be fined ten shillings, and, what's more, never let me see your face again."

Prisoner: "I can't promise that, sir."

"Why not?"

"I'm going to be a barman at the 'Cat and Fiddle.'"

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MARMADUKE PICKTHALL:

To India He Gave Himself With A Liberality Rarely Matched Among Those Who Have Sought To Befriend Her

To one who was so fortunate as to enjoy for ten years a close association with Marmaduke Pickthall the news of his death came as a sudden burst of glory, a translation into a higher region of whose existence his own life was constant testimony. It was the realization that he who for so many years had called upon Allah so many times a day had now been called to the last understanding of the mystery of life and death. The sense of our loss, bitter as it is, fades before the assurance that every memory of his friendship brings to us, that he was a man sent from God.

His was a deep-souled nature, deep in time and strength and endurance. His very name, with its echo of Pict and Poitou, helped to explain his almost medieval force of character. He seemed to be a man from a sterner age of manhood not yet sacrificed to the pursuit of pleasure. His ancestry was indicated by his sturdy Northman fearlessness and his scintillating Irish pleasantry. To him the world was his playground, and he was equally at home in speech and thought with Aryan, Semitic and Turanian, with Cuchulain, Dante and Falstaff.

He was at his ease with all but the mean and the vainly thoughtless. Great rulers knew a happiness as of childhood in his company, and entrusted their secrets to his guard. Children were transported into a new fairyland of glee when he played with them. Who laughed the more radiantly, they or he, it would be hard to say.

And this radiance of childhood, as well as childhood's impressive seriousness, he carried through into all his intercourse with those in whose company he delighted, and upon a poor Hindu school boy, a reverend Muslim, a gracious princess, an overworked official or an overearnest specialist, his sympathy had a solvent, healing influence.

He saw through things to their causes, through deeds to character, and without any show of his remarkable powers of understanding he always had the right word, the ready smile, the helpful release of mental or temperamental tension. In the glow of his deep humanity all pretension vanished, all vain wrath subsided, all bitterness was restrained and transmuted. He was like morning sunshine to a darkened spirit. No one could change the atmosphere of a sick room as he, by his timely ministrations and his cheery flow of original anecdote with its unforgettable artistry of dramatic presentation. He went through life as a teacher of the rarest and most memorable type, a radiating personality who magnetically drew to himself, as to a fountain-head of the trust, most helpful religion, all sorts and conditions of hearts and minds needing guidance in perplexity, consolation in the darkness of doubt, or solace in self-abasement.

A Delightful Conversationalist

It was doubtless this inexhaustible fund of sympathy which in literature allowed him to enjoy such disparate regions as Meredith's Vittoria and the "Pickwick Papers," Arabic folklore and Anatole France, Lewis Carroll and Turkish lyric. And his wonderful memory made his conversation a perpetual delight. Whether as a corporal in the 'Ants, or a blend of English, Irish and Norman nobility, he was a focus of social amenity, always with the apt word and the diverting suggestion, which were rarely without their touches of compelling irony paradoxically winsome. This pervading attitude illuminated with poetic surprise all occurrence, all survey, all theory that came under discussion,—and in that delightful way proved the salvation of many of the continual throng with whom he came in contact, who would be at a loss to account for the change his presence and his wisdom made in their outlook and scheme of values.

Yet despite all his sunny range of sympathy, his quick and unfailing readiness of understanding, no one could be a stricter conserver of the foregrounds of his own will, and of the ultimate secrets of his own personality. He had his need for soul's retreat, and that he could satisfy even in the presence of others, so that it was at times as if he were looking at us from an inaccessible depth of time and space combined, though so near that we could touch him.

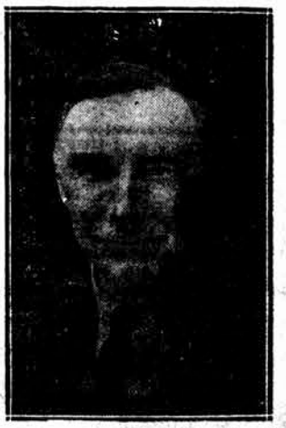
His heart was indeed warm, but no one was freer from the insincerity of sentimentality. Confidences were to him a sacred trust. There was a world of his own thoughts, to which few, and that very rarely, had access—a creative core of being which really, if unaccountably, was the deep origin of his extraordinary ability in so many fields,—as diplomat, scholar, good companion, chilvalrous gentleman and servant of God. His heart was a temple, his mind a world of well-ordered resolution. He was a true poet, and of a rare kind, but he lived his poetry instead of writing it. Brevity, restraint and point were its traits, with so often a choice and disposition of elements which made him a companion of Horace, Campion and Landor.

Service To India

To India he gave himself with a liberality for which there is but one word,—sacrifice, a sacrifice of all the powers he had hoped to devote to his unique gifts as an interpreter, through his gift of story-telling, of the goodness and the diverting pageant of life he found in the East. The days of freedom which all artists crave called to him as alluringly as to others,—freedom for travel and choice of work and friends. Yet that longing was resolutely put under the control of that sense of religious obligation whose outward form so few among his countrymen could understand his compliance with, that truer Islam which came to the support of his inherited ideals of chivalry and renunciation and devotion to the highest. And with that devotion was mingled another and personal one, out of gratitude to the Ruler for whom he toiled so faithfully and magnanimously in his last years, whose recognition and appreciation and friendship he valued beyond words.

His idealism was part of a strongly tenacious nature and conviction which enabled him to survive the not infrequent disappointments he had to undergo. Things that would have daunted an ordinary man of trustworthy ability he bore and overcame by that faithfulness to duty and fairness to all which made his school-mastering an ideal, by his adorable personal attraction which thrilled everyone, from the tiny ones who clung to his knees in the kindergarten to the most subtle and hardened of administrators, with a zest that is so rare in these days.

His learning was of such range and quality, and so strictly marshalled, that he could have held professorships in half a dozen subjects, had it not been for the accident of his having, after leaving, Harrow, inclined to the Army as a profession instead of learning. But he took up in Hyderabad to the bewilderment of all who regard the teaching of children as childish, the more exacting and radically important task of conducting a large High School, which, had he been provided with adequate accommodation, would have become the most populous as it was the most popular one in the Dominions. To this humbler work he devoted himself with an ardour and enthusiasm which were wholly admirable, while at the same time controlling wisely, loyally, and in the best English tradition, the higher education of the Civil Service students with whom he shared his home. There is not a region in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness which is not feeling the liberating effect of his nine years' tenure and of a post whose occupation he made such a treasured memory.



Marmaduke Pickthall.

His Religious Convictions

To his countrymen his adoption of another religion was a cause of disquiet. They did not realize that the world of Islam, within its vast areas of varied population, contains many types of people who are among the noblest and truest-hearted the world has ever known—God-fearing, sober, trusty and most friendly men, so often of impressive presence and bearing, so often entirely free from the greed of position or possession.

Long association with such people in the East naturally led to community of feeling. And, with his deep knowledge of the Bible, finding himself in Syria and Palestine among the peoples of the Old Testament, and falling into their habits of prayer and devotion, learning their languages so that he became as much at home in Constantinople and Cairo as he was in Jerusalem and by the waters of Abana and Pharpar, he felt that the one thing that would lead to a completely sympathetic union with the people he loved so much would be frankly and freely to share their religion.

But do not think for a moment that he renounced any of the teachings of Christ learnt in his childhood. They were all there in pure and high quality. Rather he showed how it would be possible to unite Christian and Islamic teaching in ways which would throw into relief the central values of both religions, by avoiding the excrescent extremes of either. The tender solicitude of Christ was as much a part of him as the large humanity of Islam.

Remembering thee
Our hearts are gentler and our
thoughts swept through
As by a mountain wind. Who
yet has known
Such gifts of heaven so lightly
worn, such trust
In God's own secret meaning?
—E.E. SPEIGHT in "Islamic Culture."

Millionaire (addressing pupils of his old school): "All my success, all my financial prestige, I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck."

Voice from the back: "But how are we to find the right people to pluck, sir?"

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

A Day Among The Kolhozniki

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

It is a fine June day a day on which the sun is favouring Moscow with its bright, but cool rays, and the iron roofs of newly-built factories and buildings glitter side by side with the golden domes of the churches which stand as historical monuments of the past. A caravan of ten automobiles slowly and laboriously makes its way through the crowded and winding streets of old Moscow. This caravan is an unusual one it is made up of foreign journalists accredited by their respective newspapers to the "Court of Their Majesties, The Proletariat" and is adventure-bound in searching out "hot stuff" and "exceptional" stories from the life of Kolhozniki, the new generation of the old peasantry of Russia.

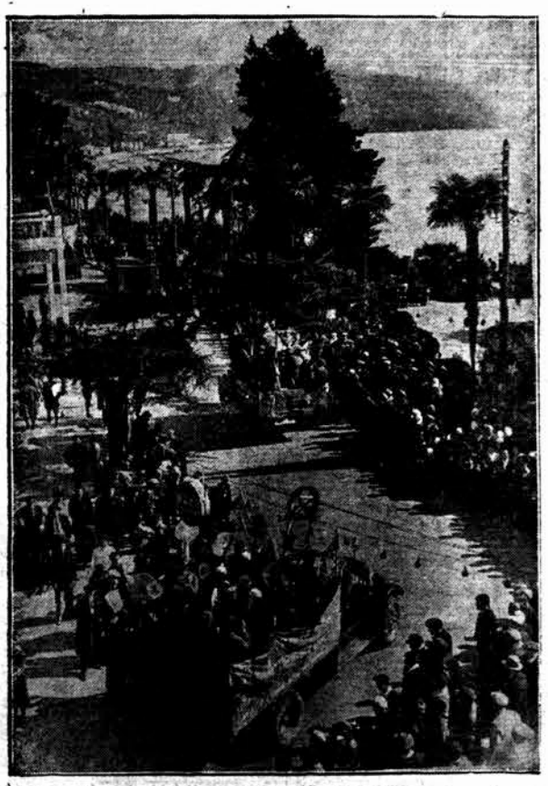
The formerly wretched village of Raminskoye, which lies at a distance of about 60 kilometres from Moscow, is set as our destination. In this village we were to acquaint ourselves with the life and organization of the new Soviet Kolhoz, or collective farm, a system of agriculture organized on socialist principles and predominating to-day all over the territory of the Soviet Union. Over 80 per cent. of the Russian peasantry have co-operatively organized themselves into kolhozes, while the remaining 20 per cent are to be found working on Sovhozes, or State farms. There are a number of Communes or Communist farms, and a negligible number of farmers adhering to the old system, which is called "Edinolichniki", or individual farming.

A Planned System

In the Soviet land, it must be borne in mind, everything is done according to a planned system, which is strictly centralized. Therefore, a study of the kolhoz at Raminskoye will give one an insight of the kolhoz system, its origin, its organization, achievements and shortcomings not only here but all over the U.S.S.R. It must also be understood that this new agricultural system has already passed the experimental stage and owing to its usefulness both to the peasantry and the State has become the basic system in this country. The Agrarian Problem has been solved once and for all and with great success, in this country.

Like India of to-day, Imperial Russia was the most backward and primitive agrarian country in the world. The major part of useful land was in the possession of landlords, Kulaks (well-to-do peasants), or the Church, while small portions of inferior soil fell to the lot of the poor and middle peasants. The use of machinery, fertilizers and up-to-date methods in agriculture were conspicuous by their absence, not to speak even of the fact that no agricultural machinery of any sort was manufactured in Russia.

The post-war re-organization of agriculture in Russia, about which I am going to give some account below, is of especial interest to the people of our country, the dreadful conditions of whose agriculture strikingly resembles that of pre-war Russia. The agrarian problem in our country has reached a most delicate point and requires urgent solution. This is felt alike by the present rulers of India, represented by Lord Linlithgow the "peasant Vice-Roy," and the future dictator of the destinies of India, the I.N.C., headed to-day by Jawaharlal. Whoever of these finds the right solution and shall apply the effective remedy will become the master of the situation, otherwise the oppressed peasantry will itself find the natural remedy with which to end their troubles, as they did in the Soviet Union: All



Kolhozniki of Sukhum (Black Sea Coast) celebrating Harvest Day.

A view of a pre-Revolution village: wooden huts of the peasants.

land belonging to the landlords, kulaks, the church and even the Imperial State was confiscated without compensation to the former owners. It is quite impossible for any state, no matter how rich it may be, to buy up all the land and then distribute it among the landless peasants. No national treasury can stand a burden like this; besides, land thus obtained brings no profit either to its tillers or to the state.

All Land Taken Over By State

In the very beginning days of its coming into power the new regime in Russia declared all land the property of the state and began to lease it in small plots to the landless peasants. However, this soon proved to be a failure since the land was split up into such small farms that they brought no profit either to the peasants or to the state. Besides it was impossible thus to till the land by means of modern up-to-date methods, since such methods require the use of machinery and fertilizers on huge plots of land, which, in the face of such petty farming, were not to be found.

During the course of a number of years of research the correct method of organizing rural economy was discovered. To confiscate thousands of acres of land from one landlord is not as difficult as to deprive a thousand peasant households of their possession of an acre each. It, therefore, took the Soviets a lot of time, energy and money to convince the peasants that the kolhozes would bring them much more profit and greater well-being than the old individualistic farming.

A Model Kolhoz

As in other rural districts all over the Soviet Union, the people of the village of Raminskoye decided to test the kolhoz system. In 1928, 13 peasant families organized a kolhoz which has to-day been developed into a very profitable enterprise as we witnessed for ourselves. The young and energetic chairman of the Board of Directors of the Raminskoye kolhoz, Prokhor Sergevich Ananeev, with great pride and an air of importance, led us from one institution of his enterprise to another, describing in minutest detail the achievements attained by the kolhoz after a long struggle with enemies both within and without the organization. And with almost every statement he made he would ask: "And could we have achieved such success under the system of individualistic farming?"

The kolhoz at Raminskoye possesses 650 hectares of cultivated land, 230 hectares of meadows, lists 1069 "eaters" (persons) of which number 354 contribute their labour, while the remainder are children, the aged, invalids, etc.

The kolhoz is formed when a number of peasant families join together, unite their small plots of land into one large field, "pool" their draft animals: oxen, etc., and all work co-operatively each according to his qualification or according to the needs and character of the work on the kolhoz.

The products of the kolhoz are sold, a part directly to the state, the remainder on the open market and the proceeds are distributed among the members of the kolhoz. or collective farm.

Superiority Of New System

After a close study of the Raminskoye kolhoz one cannot but admire the new system and its doubtless superiority over the old individualistic system, or even over the American farming system which suffers from all the diseases, overproduction and crises that are so common in the capitalist sys-

(Continued on page 51)

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"Hitler Youth" Now Six Million Strong

In Hands Of Nazi Junkers It May Turn Out To Be A Potential World Menace

Ten years ago on July 4, 1926 the organisation kown to-day as the Hitler Youth was founded. The movement contains upwards of 6,000,000 German children of both sexes; only 10 per cent, it is estimated, of German youth is outside the movement. This figure of 10 per cent. comprises Jewish children, who are disqualified from joining the Hitler Youth, and members of Catholic Youth organisations, which are so restricted to-day as to be rendered inactive. The membership of over 6,000,000 may be compared with that of the Boy Scout movement, which numbers all over the world just 3,000,000, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

The leader for some time past has been Baldur von Schirach, a man in his thirties and one of the very few members of the Neo-Pagan movement—apart from Rosenberg—to hold high office. The Hitler Youth naturally invites comparison with other youth movements directly or indirectly controlled by the State, such as the Young Pioneers of the Soviet, the Balilla of Italy, and the Sokol of Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia. But the Hitler Youth is different from these organisations in several important respects. It was not founded under the patronage of the State, for its purpose was to furnish a basis on which the Third Reich could be founded. It knows neither of the two restraining influences at work in the Fascist Balilla, the family and religion; Von Schirach repeatedly emphasises in his speeches that the movement stands above denominations, and indeed Catholicism is more viciously attacked in the organs of the Hitler Youth ("Das Junge Deutschland," "Wille und Macht", "Die Fanfare," and "Jungvolk") than in any other propaganda circulated in Germany.

"YOUTH LED BY YOUTH."

"Youth must be led by youth", one of Hitler's dicta, is the slogan of the movement. The conception of leadership has become a fetish and is ceaselessly inculcated. The organisation of the movement resembles to a certain degree our own Boy Scouts, for there are units which correspond to the Cub pack, the Scout patrol, the troop, and so one. Whereas in the Scouts, however, it is an adult who is in charge, it is invariably a boy who controls the unit in the Hitler Youth, and a lad of eighteen or nineteen may be responsible for so many as 1000 boys. This emphasis that is placed upon the young being led by the young is offset by the bureaucratic nature of the movement. Its headquarters, in the Kronprinzen-Ufer, house nothing less than a Ministry of Youth. Welfare, juvenile law, and hygiene are all assigned to various departments, and there is—as might be expected—a card-index register, similar to that in use at the Brown House in Munich, containing the minutest particulars of each member. From the headquarters come all orders, and in case a young patrol leader should lack the imagination to think of an evening's programme for his patrol he can be supplied with one—uniform for the whole Reich—weekly from headquarters.

In order that there should be no dearth of leaders, special institutes have been founded, the so-called leaders' schools where the more promising boys are sent for a course of instruction in "self-reliance and leadership." The chief of these schools at Potsdam, which the writer has visited, resembles one of the pre-war German Cadet Schools, both in the discipline maintained and the emphasis laid upon physical culture. The complexity of the organisation may be realised when it is known that there are special departments for the youth hostels (these were introduced, it should be remarked, under the Republican Government) for German youth in Europe (whose chief activity is the supplying of Pan-German'st propaganda) and a department for "relations with foreign youth." This last department is especially interesting since it is to England that German youth looks to-day with unconcealed admiration and the desire to win our approbation above all. The young German in charge of this department, Herr Benemann, makes constant visits to England, lecturing and organising Anglo-German exchange visits.

NAZI PHILOSOPHY.

In its ideals and tendencies the Hitler Youth absorbs in its entirety the political philosophy of the Nazi movement. In the course of one evening last August I visited four Heimabende, or evening meetings of different patrols in the Berlin suburbs. In the first of the "dens" a boy of about seventeen was holding forth to his patrol on the correct method of wearing the uniform; this, it may be remarked in passing, is very similar to the Scout's, brown shorts and shirt, black neckerchief with a Swastika armband and a dagger inscribed with "Blut und Ehre" ("Blood and Honour") upon the blade. The distinctive sign, incidentally, of the Hitler Youth is a flash of lightning, which in other circumstances in Germany, it is sometimes cynically remarked, is used as a danger-sign to indicate highly charged currents. The walls of the room were decorated with the usual photographs of Nazi leaders, together with a portrait of Herbert Norkus, a Hitler youth killed in a street affray with communists, who now occupies a position as national martyr, second only to that of Horst Wessel.

In another "den" was a group of the Bund Deutscher Madel (the female counterpart of the Hitler Youth, of which, however, it is a corporate part). After some singing—upon which no aspersions can be cast—a short talk was given on the position of the Sudetic (Bohemian) Germans in Czecho-Slovakia and the desirability of corresponding with them, so that they might be kept in touch with the achievements of the Third Reihc.

The scope of the Hitler Youth far exceeds that of any other youth movement, for it embraces every activity deemed suitable for the future citizen. There are mounted troops as well as the equivalent of Sea Scouts. Military training is anticipated and it may be said that every boy in the movement after the age of sixteen is capable of passing both the Certificate A and Certificate B of our O.T.C. There is nothing of the Red Indian about the Hitler lad, but much of the soldier. There is no attempt in the movement to recapture the romantic, care-free attitude that characterised the pre-war Wandervogel. "Shooting at fifty yards range is of more direct service to the Fatherland than any other form of sport"—this is a quotation from the handbook which is possessed by every member of the Hitler Youth. Hand-grenade throwing, gliding, and gas protection are all included in the compulsory curriculum. Frequent references to Sparta colour the propaganda.

The Hitler Youth is one stage only in the life of the German boy, a preparation to be followed by the works camps (Arbeitsdient), conscription, and then the S.A., the S.S. guards, or the Labour Front. Yet the enthusiasm, amounting almost to ecstasy of the members is indubitable. When it is manifested in some of their rituals—there is much symbolism in the movement—it is almost frightening. This enthusiasm may be explained by the fact that it is, after all for boys very good fun to be taking part in a revolution, very satisfying to feel, however humdrum or prosaic your work, that you personally are fulfilling the trust that the Leader has placed in you.

At present a bureaucracy from Berlin directs the movement. But how long this control will last—irrespective of the fortunes of National Socialism—is a moot question. Under the direction of old leaders of the Wandervogel movement—who constitute to-day a large portion of the intellectual opposition (working-class opposition has been too securely battened under)—the Hitler Youth would constitute a very dangerous force. For Prussian military stiffness and the "leader" principle conceal an emotional malleability such as no other nation can show.

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Toll Of The Road

Melbourne Tackles Problem Drastically

Melbourne has just inaugurated a new metropolitan street traffic code which regulates pedestrians as well as motor vehicles, and provides drastic penalties for infringement. No pedestrian must attempt to cross a road or street against even the amber light or other cautionary signal under penalty of £20, or wait on the road for an approaching tram or bus, under penalty of £5. He will in future be fined £5 for "joy-walking" or crossing a street diagonally, or for alighting from a moving vehicle. Another regulation insists that he keep to the left on all footways and overtake a pass another pedestrian on the right, under a penalty for infringement of £5.

Motorists must, in future, stop at the intersection of two major streets, and, on approaching the uncontrolled intersection of a minor street, slow down to 25 miles an hour. The penalty for infringement is £10. Right of way at an uncontrolled crossing must be given to the vehicle approaching from the right. Cars must stop behind stationary trams, must in all cases, keep as near the left hand kerb as possible, and if crossing from one side of the road to the other, must turn round and face the direction of traffic.

Although the majority of the main streets are wide, no more than two vehicles may travel abreast in the same direction a regulation which abolishes "double over-taking" under penalty of £10. A motor driver must always give the "stop" and "right turn" signals at least 25 yards before he does these things, or risk a fine of £10.

The Victorian Government has appointed an advisory body of seven metropolitan municipal councillors to watch closely the working of the new code which it is intended to apply, later, to some of the more populous country centres.

"WE WILL NEVER SUBMIT"

PRINCESS TSAHAI OF ETHIOPIA ASSURES WORLD THAT WHILE HER COUNTRYMEN HAVE A COUNTRY AND AN EMPEROR TO FIGHT FOR, THEY WILL CARRY ON THEIR STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL EMANCIPATION TO BITTER END

The sixteen-year-old Abyssinian Princess now in England, forcefully pleads the cause of her country and of her father the Emperor, in the following article, appearing in "Answers."

A month ago my father, the Emperor arrived in England. He did not come here as a defeated man fleeing from his enemies. He came as the representative of his country to put the cause of Ethiopia before the peoples of Britain and of the world—and to the League of Nations, of which Ethiopia is a member.

For despite the sorrow, the tragedy, and the disappointment of these past months, we still believe in justice. We still believe that our glorious homeland, which our men and women have defended with so much innocent blood, will be preserved for us and our children.

We are not pleading for mercy. We are not begging for favours. All we ask is that simple justice shall be done to our country and to our people.

I have been called the Ambassadress of Ethiopia. That is what I am trying to be. It is my dearest wish to help my father and my country. If I can do that by telling the people of Britain of the justice of our cause, I shall be very happy.

While I have been in England—and the kindness of the British people has made me very grateful—I have been told that many still think of my country as a wild, uncivilised region in which live strange, wandering tribes.

This is not true. My father has devoted his life to improving the conditions of his people. He has built schools and hospitals, he has encouraged education and study, he has fought against slavery and established schools for freed slaves.

Where Western civilisation has seemed likely to help his subjects he has readily adopted. For most of these improvements he has paid out of his own Imperial purse. Abyssinia has long ago ceased to be an ignorant and backward nation.

WIVES' DEVOTION

The hearts of our people are very much in their homes. Although women now have equal rights with men in the professions, and many of them have become lawyers or managed their own estates, they are devoted to their husbands and to their children—even at the risk of their own lives.

When the Red Cross ambulances and camps in Abyssinia became the target for an almost daily rain of bombs, many thousands of our women followed their husbands on to the field of battle and cared for their wounds. Many of them died while engaged upon this noble work.

My father and I will always look with pride upon their achievements.

DIDN'T RUN AWAY.

We are proud, too, of our great traditions, of our long and ancient history. We shall guard them the more carefully now that they are threatened. The Emperor has always encouraged eduation and the study of art and literature and music among our people.

That was why he sent me to England ten years ago to learn your language and to study the traditions of your country. That was why, when I told my Imperial mother of the happiness of my schooldays in England, she did not hesitate to set up in the capital a school on English lines, a school which would, and still may, have its counterpart in all the towns of the kingdom. That, at least, is our aim for the future.

I learnt English so that I might study the literature of your country. I have read, and come to love, the plays of Shakespeare; I have enjoyed the novels of your modern authors, and I have seen many of your films. I have learnt much which I shall treasure as long as I live.

But now that I can tell you in your own language something of my country and its cause, I am most grateful that my father allowed me to spend those happy years in England during my childhood.

One thing I must tell you. It has been said that his Majesty the Emperor fled from his country because of the treachery of his own people. There was no treachery. My father did not run away from his country or from his subjects.

He always shared the life and the sufferings of his soldiers. He never asked them to undergo hardships which he himself was not willing to experience. He was, throughout the war, fighting with his soldiers in the field against the enemy.

NOT AFRAID TO DIE

I believe that he would have died then rather than retreat. But his officers persuaded him. They told him that if he died the great cause of his country might be lost with him. But if he left the country there was still the hope that he might, through the League of Nations, regain freedom for his people.

He was not afraid to die for his country. He would have considered it his duty. But he was convinced that he could do more good for Abyssinia if he were alive to fight in another way and in another place. For this reason alone he consented to leave his country for a short while.

STILL IN TOUCH

But the Emperor has never lost control of affairs in his country. At this very moment he is in touch with the Ethiopian Government, which is still established in our country, and which eagerly awaits the outcome of the talks in Geneva.

You may, perhaps, think that the war is now over. That Ethiopia is a conquered people. That my father is an Emperor in exile a king without a throne. But I can assure you that this is not so.

WILL NEVER SUBMIT

As I write, my countrymen are still bravely resisting the enemy in many parts of Ethiopia. Though they are treated as common brigantic and accorded none of the honour due to them as gallant defenders of their homeland, they will never submit while they have a country and an Emperor to fight for. Whatever their ultimate fate, they will carry on to the end.

My father and myself have been deeply touched by the welcome which the people of Britain have given to us. Your kindness has helped us much during the difficult times in which we have found ourselves. Your belief in the rightness of our cause and your sympathy with our misfortunes have encouraged us more than I can say.

If I had not always in my mind the thought of my fellow-women in Ethiopia endured sufferings which I hope no women in Europe will ever be called upon to suffer, I am sure that I could be very happy in England.

But, kind as you all are to me, much as I love your country and your flowers and your sunshine, I cannot forget. I grieve for the friends I have lost. I grieve for my country. I long for my own home.

We shall never despair. We believe always that the wrongs of our people will be righted. That the cause of our country will be upheld by the peoples of Europe.

IF YOU'RE DOUBTFUL

And if there is any one of you who is doubtful of the justice of that cause, let him put himself in our place. As Dr. Martin, our Minister in London said recently:

"Let him ask himself: 'Would I like to be treated as Ethiopia has been treated?'"

BATTLE OVER ALFONSO'S ELDEST

Photographer's Model Threatens To Sue Countess Of Covandonga For Slander

Marta Rocafort, formerly a photographer's model, now living in New York, threatens to sue the Countess of Covadonga for slander if her name is linked with that of the Count—eldest son of Alfonso, the ex-King of Spain—in the divorce suit which the Countess is expected to file in Havana, cables the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

"She has no right to drag my name into her divorce suit," declared Miss Rocafort to-day.

"She has no possible evidence that could embarrass me. I suppose she finds it hard to lose a prince."

Mrs. Rocafort admits that her daughter knows the Count, but says he is only one of several whom Marta "occasionally sees."

"If there were an engagement," she added, "I should know about it!"

PARENTS ELATED

Both mother and father have, however, expatiated on the possibility that the Count's future wife might some day become Queen of Spain.

Maria's father—a dentist in Havana—is reported to be elated at the prospect of "having an heir-apparent as a member of the family."

But the Countess, according to reports from Havana, considers making the whole world her jury.

"If my husband is trying to make an international scandal and get publicity for himself," she said, "I may decide to tell all and let the world judge the truth.

"Everyone knows we became estranged soon after our marriage in Europe.

"To the Pope I will reveal the real reasons—of an intimate personal nature—that assist me in seeking a formal and definite separation."

By marrying against the wishes of ex-King Alfonso, the Count of Covadonga renounced his right of succession to the Spanish throne.

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Books & Their Writers

COLONIAL ISSUE GETS MORE MOMENTOUS

THE FUTURE OF COLONIES: By Leonard Barnes. (The Hogarth Press: London. 1sh.).

Important political developments of which much is heard and written these days imply for their solution one common fundamental idea: the need of a radical change in the colonial system. This fact is the main theme of Leonard Barnes's study "The Future of Colonies". He presents the colonial system as at present in existence as a powerful factor at work in an urge among a number of countries like Germany, Japan and Italy for an activist or assertive course in the foreign sphere. And with things remaining unchanged, he argues, more countries may tend a similar course under similar urge. This urge, he states, is bound up with issues of population, supplies and markets, and calls for wide and far-reaching alterations. Barnes explains and shows how mere tariff reductions, removal of certain economic restrictions and extension of some facilities: without necessary political changes, will not be sufficient. He underlines the need of liberation of wide units fit for self-determination from colonial status that implies restriction in development and inequality in opportunities and a progressive administration of various other units as in Africa on the basis of their advancement primarily and with it of more equitable opportunities. These developments he associates with the advance of socialistic conception. The position he emphasises calls for radical and wide alterations. The issue is one of extensive implication effecting closely Imperialist States of today, neutral States and the colonial lands as well. The problem he indicates is also of gaining urgency. N. Barnes's book is small, but stimulating.

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Economic Conditions In Maharashtra And Karnatak

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAK", by Mr. Y. S. Pandit, M.A., Tilak Swarajya Sangha, Poona.

It was a happy idea of the Lokamanya Tilak Memorial Trust to devote a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the awarding of a prize to the best essay on economic conditions in Maharashtra and Karnatak and an equal amount to the publication of the selected work. The prize was won by the essay submitted by Mr. Y. S. Pandit, M.A. and the Trust has now published it. The essay was written in 1931 and the prize was awarded in 1932 and it has taken four years to prepare it for the press and place it before the public. Mr. Pandit says in his preface: "It should have been published long back but I wanted to make changes in the original writing which I could not do till the beginning of this year because of my preoccupation with other work of a more pressing character. In spite of the delay however I have not been able to recast the essay as I had desired." This is indeed unfortunate. The last six years of depression have made an enormous change in the economic position and prospects of the country and one would expect to see its effects reflected in a book bearing on the subject, published in 1936. The original title of the essay, viz. "the economic future of Maharashtra and Karnatak" shows what the Trustees of the Tilak Memorial Trust had in mind in prescribing the subject of the thesis. Mr. Pandit has, however, made up for the delay in publication by almost rewriting the chapters and supplying the latest information available. And on the whole, the book has been well-planned and its subject matter has been instructively presented.

Mr. Pandit has taken great pains to collect all relevant information, to arrange it systematically and to suggest legitimate conclusions. Starting from the economic geography of Maharashtra and Karnatak, he has given a detailed account of agricultural development and crops and dealt with industries subsidiary to agriculture and large-scale and small scale industries, trade and transport and finance and banking in the order stated. The vastness of the field of investigation and the variety and complexity of the problems to be handled, has apparently made it difficult for the author to do justice to the topics discussed, and the treatment in several places has inevitably been sketchy and unsatisfactory. The chapter on finance and banking for instance, is disappointing from this point of view. A large amount of information is easily available on this subject and it could have been effectively utilised. The figures given in the appendices are not properly related to the discussion or description in the body of the book and some of the facts and figures quoted are out of date. For example, speaking of sugar cane plantation in the Deccan, the author says that "in spite of the heavy charges of canal water and labour, the agriculturist makes a good profit on it." Those who know the real situation, can only smile at this statement and at the other one which follows viz., that the sugar cane crop in the Poona district "yields a profit of Rs. 150 per acre and pays a large part of the irrigation revenue on canals." These defects do not, however, detract from the merits of Mr. Pandit's work which shows a firm grasp of the subject he has tackled and which presents in a readable form interesting information about the economic structure and the possibilities of the development of an important part of this province and the C.P. The book has no index.

V. G. K.

Czechoslovakia:

Growth Of A Modern State

Czechoslovakia is to-day one of the most important States in Europe. In size it is about as large as Britain. It occupies the ninth place in Europe as regards population and sixth with respect to its import and export trade. The consolidation of the country in its new form secured at the end of the war has proceeded with good speed and success. So marked has this development been, that Czechoslovakia has managed to escape stormy upheavals like ones in many neighbouring and older States and preserve the corpse of a broad-based system of government. To-day, for progressive outlook, social development in many directions, and economic advance, it occupies a leading position. Czechoslovakia is a land holding many features of interest. Apart from a significant role in the political world, its industrial position and growth, agricultural development, meeting of minority problem, world famous spas, progress in cultural spheres, and various distinctive characteristics of the Czechs and Slovaks with a long and interesting history, all make Czechoslovakia a land of great and growing attention to businessmen, tourists and students of international affairs. Information relating to these aspects about the country are supplied by Dr. Gerald Druce, already known by his earlier volume "Wandering In Czechoslovakia," in his new book—"In the Heart of Europe: Life In Czechoslovakia." (Allen & Unwin: London 6sh.)

Gerald Druce's survey, written in easy style, covers a wide range of topics. He emphasizes the progress of the country in the field of education, particularly marked in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia or Ruthenia, which in the period prior to Czechoslovakia's existence as an independent State stood greatly neglected, discusses the issue of minorities, and depicts the developments in the departments of industry and agriculture Czechoslovakia is industrially one of the most advanced countries in Europe. With the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, nearly 65 per cent. of the industries in it came under the new State of Czechoslovakia and since then industrial progress has well kept pace with scientific and technical advance of the period. Towns like Plzen (Pilsen), Zlin, Liberec (Reichenberg), Karlovy (Karisbad) and Jabolence (Gablonz) to mention but a few, are marks of Czechoslovakia's prominence in engineering, leather, textile, porcelain and glass industries. Many of Czechoslovakia's industries are organised on large scale production, and this, especially with extension of duty regulations in areas which formed formerly their home market, has led Czechoslovakia to direct close attention to distant and foreign markets. Among these India is one, Czechoslovakia has a significant trade with India. The country is an important purchaser of various Indian products and in recent period imports from India to Czechoslovakia have been showing again a tendency to develop. Probably in India the importance of Czechoslovakia as a factor in India's export trade is not well realized, which would seem to be greatly bound with the way in which statistics generally made available are compiled. In 1934 the total of imports from India to Czechoslovakia amounted in value to 314 million Czechoslovak Crowns against 256 in 1933 and 230 in 1932. The possibility of extension is indicated by that imports from India in 1930 amounted to nearly 700 million Crowns and even considerably more in the previous year. The tendency for imports to go up has not been supported by a similar one in the case of ex-

(Continued on page 16)

THE SUN-RISE.

That is the end of the night of my life
Merging into the morn that came,
With the rays of hope from the East,
To begin my day of happiness and light!

* * * *

It's wonderful! The tears on my cheeks
Giving place to a glorious smile
Washing my face of the dark melancholy
And dressing it up in radiant cheer!

* * * *

A bright sunny day for me!——
It's all here—the beauty, joy and love,
My glad heart is filled with music.
That came with the sun-rise of life!

—SHARATCHANDRA.

Bangalore, July 18.

THE NEW 'TRIVENI'

The numerous readers and admirers of 'Triveni,' which styles itself the journal of Indian Renaissance, will be glad to learn that the journal will appear monthly (instead of bi-monthly) from the present (July) issue. 'Triveni' thus enters on a new phase, a phase, which we hope will be beneficial to its finances, and give it a new spurt of life. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya contributes a very critical article on the Lucknow Congress to the current number. The sub-title 'Back to Amritsar' by itself explains the Doctor's thesis. The conclusion of this highly interesting articles is that "though Lucknow addressed itself to several knotty questions, it attempted no solution of any one of them" and that "there was a distinct set-back in Congress politics in April 1936"—two very controversial deductions to say the least. Madam Sophia Wadia writes about the P. E. N. India centre. "Mr. Puttappa and Modern Kannada Poetry" is a brilliant literary essay. The various other contributions in this number are also of a high calibre. We wish the 'Triveni' success in its new venture.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Art Gallery And Emporium For Cochin—Old Mural Paintings—In Trichur Temple—Elephanta Catastrophe —Imperial Indifference—To National Monuments Of Art—Learned Institutions—Purdah Policies—Punjab Women's Protest—Literary League And Motion Picture Academy Initiate Campaign—Womanhood "Grossly" Misrepresented In Films—"Shortest Way To Heaven"—Reconstructive Work—Universal Arts League—Builds Interest And Contact—Helps Poor Artists.

Syt. Anujan Achan has been responsible for formulating a project for an art gallery and emporium to be established in Cochin. The State has now sanctioned the scheme. There is another interesting project with which the Archaeological Department of the State has been associated. The question of preserving the old mural paintings in the Vadkumnah temple at Trichur has been engaging the serious attention of the Department. A report has been prepared on the subject. The report states that the murals in the central shrine are of great artistic importance. They narrate "various scenes from the Mahabharata. The space covered by these murals is only 150 sq. ft. and all of them are in a fit condition for taking a faithful copy, which seems to be the only way of preserving them. On the outer verandah of the temple also there are about 90 sq. ft. or paintings of which a few scenes may be copied. These murals seem to be very unsafe as the verandahs are often white washed and only strict instructions given to the authorities will preserve them from damage, till the copies are made.

Mural Panels, Ramayan and Mahabharata.

The temple of Siva at Thiruvanchikulum near Trichur has a few shrines with some murals in one of them. Unlike the other shrines it is of a rectangular shape with five panels covering a space of about 105 sq. ft. of painting and there is no continuity in the theme. Each panel in itself is a subject by itself and all are worth copying. In the Siva temple at Chemmanthitta in the village of Eyyal, the central shrine is circular and the murals depict many scenes from Ramayana, Markandeya Puranam etc. These murals cover an area of 190 sq. ft. and all these deserve to be copied.

Three Periods.

"The Mattancherry Palace which was built after the Dutch style contains beautiful paintings inside, covering an area of 1,000 sq. ft., distributed in four chambers. Evidently these are of three different periods beginning from 17th century A.D. to the middle of 19th century. The western chamber of the upper storey contains murals depicting the story of Ramayana, beginning from the birth of Rama to Sita's return to Ayodhya from her captivity. The episode is wonderfully depicted and painted in a style which is quite different from the contemporary schools of South India. In the other three chambers, the murals depict various puranic scenes, most of which are very large-sized paintings. In one of the lower chambers is an unfinished long panel depicting the marriage of Siva and Parvathi. This panel is very interesting as it is unfinished and as it reveals the technique and methods adopted by this school of artists.

Mural Colours.

"The colours used originally, according to the report, are indigenous stone and earthen colours and there was slight indication of some vegetable colours being mixed to give more brilliance to some colours like yellow blue and green. These indigenous colours still available in Jaipur and Rajputana, have stood the test of time and their suitability to our climate is well established. These materials have been used at Trivandrum, Lucknow and several other places with fine results. Mr. Chitra of Madras is of opinion that the whole work would cost roughly Rs. 7,500 and it could be finished in about 18 months."

Instructive Contrast. Elephanta Catastrophe.

Contrast this with the imperial indifference to national monuments of art manifest in the attitude adopted by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India towards the disastrous condition of the Elephanta sculptures. We have had no information, since the matter was first made public, as to the precise scope and character of the measures the Department proposes to undertake for the adequate preservation of the priceless sculptures at the world-renowned cave temples at Elephanta. It is true that learned and cultural institutions in the country and the Presidency have been hitherto passive and silent. They are nevertheless watching and waiting for the necessary enlightenment from the Department. If the information is delayed the Government of Bombay and the Archaeological Department may be assured that these institutions will no longer be permitted to be silent or passive. They will be, as they ought to be, mobilised to crusade against entrenched interests and "purdah" policies.

Courtesy "Germany And You"

"VISION"

Wood-cut by Rudolf Koch. Just a fortnight ago we published a line-cut portrait study by Syt. J. K. Shukla. There is a vigorous wood-cut by a German artist. It is clearly suggestive of the possibilities of the medium for book illustration.

Gross Misrepresentation of Womanhood.

At a meeting of the Punjab Literary League Club arranged under the auspices of the Punjab Motion Picture Academy the unanimous verdict was that "Indian films grossly misrepresented Indian womanhood."

"Shortest Way To Heaven."

"In this man-imposed economy of life woman has been reduced to a mere cipher and the man-dominated cinema wants to perpetuate it by trying to fool women into the belief that to suffer endless torture at the hands of a man was the direct and shortest way to heaven" declared Miss Sheila Kaul bitterly. While admitting that Indian women were a patiently suffering lot she complained that the screen represented them to be utterly devoid of self-respect and dignity. Our women, said Miss Kaul, even under the yoke of forced marriages and economic dependence, retained a far greater sense of self-respect than could be imagined. She concluded as long as the cinema continued to hold a false mirror to life, it would be doing a great disservice to the cause of human progress.

The Real and the Unreal.

"The difference between the real and the unreal is nowhere more glaring than in the portrayal of women" declared Miss Sada Sethi. She added that the cinema was only keeping up the age-old propaganda by men against women." It should be the aim of the cinema producers to portray Indian women at their best—gracefully modest, unflinchingly faithful, capable of the highest sacrifices in time of need and thoroughly fit to take their stand by the side of men in the struggle for the country's freedom."

The Ludicrous Is Profitable.

Dr. K. R. Chaudhri said that our film producers appeared to be under the delusion that the surest way of making a picture paying was to depict women in surroundings of doubtful taste and to introduce cheap songs, dances and cheap night club scenes. Pictures of another type portrayed Indian women as cheap heroines with nerves of iron and hearts of steel, replete with scenes in which the heroine showed her skill in performing all sorts of dare-devilry such as reckless riding, fencing, revolver shooting and the like. These situations were so palpably unreal that they bordered on the ludicrous."

Judiciously Absurd.

Dr. Nandlal an ex-M.L.A. acted the proverbial peacemaker. "If occasionally the cinema showed the dark side of life it need not be," he advised, "condemned on that score. Such portraiture will serve as a social corrective." The specific charges of unreality were of course wasted on him. Fortunately, he was only an ex-M.L.A. If he had been an ex-Minister or Judge, he would have been still further benevolently and judiciously absurd.

The Universal Arts League.

The report of the activities of the Universal Arts League was published some time ago. The character as well as the number of the lectures on subjects of artistic importance the League arranged in the city and the mofussil, the art exhibitions, the reception to artists, its music classes and particularly its Camera Classes, conducted at present at the New Era School indicate the manner in which it has been able to build up gradually popular interest in art. Its educative work has been specifically fruitful both in the exhibitions it has arranged and in the recognition and awards of medals its camera class has obtained from India and abroad. Its contact with the day-to-day problems of art and artists is, rightly, growing intimate.

Helpful To Artists.

It is at present busy in arranging another popularly educative project. But of immediate practical interest to artists is its intention to offer its rooms at Shekhsaria Building, Parekh Street, for the convenience of the poor artists who would desire to write or receive their correspondence at that address or fix their business appointments.

GHOSTS

An Adventure In A 'Haunted' House

(By "JUVENIS.")

Once I went to visit my friend Mr. Champion, who dwelt in an old mansion a few miles away from Madras. He was happy in his bachelor life. He was helped by a servant who cooked his food and then went away to town as the house was supposed to be haunted. My friend firmly disbelieved in ghosts. It was to convince the people of the non-existence of ghosts that he had occupied the mansion. Fortunately the ghosts had taken flight, so it seems, and troubled him no more.

I had covered a fair distance when it began to rain in torrents. The wind with its wild music sank and rose. The trees in obedience to the forces of Nature swayed to and fro, and were almost bent double.

I wended my way as best as I could. My spirit was as damp as that of the surrounding atmosphere. I was trudging along, when the sight of a glimmering light in the pitch darkness automatically increased the pace of my footsteps. I was sure it was my friend's house, as I had been told that it was the only dwelling out in the wilderness there. As knocking was of no use in that wild chaos of elemental forces I had recourse to kicking and battering the door. I satisfactorily bawled out all the answers to the innumerable queries that were put to test my identity. Several creaking bolts were jerkly withdrawn, and the door was opened cautiously. I had a faint glimpse of my friend holding the candle while streams of perspirations were running down his forehead.

Shrieks Of Terror

It all happened in the twinkling of an eye. My friend had hardly opened the door when the wind rushing in from without, extinguished the candle. And then?....

The screams and shrieks of terror that were raised by two persons, one my friend, and the other whom I conjectured to be the servant, were enough to chill heart of the bravest. By this time I had entered the house and shut the door. My friend was vociferously demanding of the servant for a match-box. Suddenly I felt a trembling clammy hand place a match-box in my hand. I lighted a match-stick and when my friend recognised me, he came forward readily, and I lighted the candle. Mr. Champion held forth a trembling hand and I likewise mine and by the mutual joining of our hands we increased the number of vibrations per second. Mr. Champion led me up the creaky stairs and our footsteps echoed and re-echoed through the vast building, the echoes resembling the awful and thunderous oracles of a Delphi.

Soon we were seated before a roaring fire and our spirits having revived, we laughed heartily over the funny anecdotes of our college life. The servant having placed the meals before us piping hot, left for the town.

My friend was timid by nature and I could not understand how he managed to live in such a wilderness. I tried to convince him of the existence of ghosts by citing many examples, but to no purpose. I asked him if anything had troubled him since he had occupied the house. He smiled and said "no". Being tired I was silent for a while. The embers of the smouldering fire glowed faintly; the candle cast a faint sacred light on us; and the semi-darkness of the room was plainly visible against the pitch-darkness beyond. The storm and the rain had ceased as suddenly as they had started. There was a death-silence everywhere, except for the ghost-like whispers that broke from our lips from time to time grating harshly on our ears.

Somewhere in the house the clock told the hour of midnight. We both counted twelve and then looked at each other. What was it that had unnerved us, who a few minutes before were so jolly? Probably it was the talk of ghosts.

There were two beds in the room and after having bid a half-cheery good-night, my friend extinguished the candle, taking care to keep the match-box by his side. I had hardly lain myself on the bed when the sound of rattling chains made us both sit bolt upright in our beds. "I say, Champion, did you hear that noise", I asked in a low tone. "Y..y..e..ss" came the quavering voice of my friend from the corner, hardly recognisable. I did not know until that time that my friend was such a good ventriloquist. He lighted the candle, the sound ceased. I asked my friend if he had locked the door. He said he was sure of that. Then what could have been the cause of that unnatural disturbance? Could it have been hallucination, the product of my fertile imagination? No, it was impossible; two sane persons could not have heard the sane sound if it had not been real. We went to sleep again.

Fearful Rattling

I was just dropping off into a doze, when that irresistable rattling broke out again with marked distinctness. My friend relighted the candle. "What is it, my God! It is getting on my nerves", exclaimed Champion in a whisper. This time I was thoroughly shaken up. I tried to recollect the names of the gods, but in vain. My brain had reached the saturation point of fear and refused service to me. I took the candle, my Champion following me. We tip-toed down the stairs, and searched all the rooms but in vain.

In disgust, we were ascending the stairs again back to our rooms, when the sound broke out for the third time with alarming rapidity. This time I was determined to find out the cause of the noise, and with set teeth proceeded again. At last we reached an old door which we had not seen before. I asked Champion where it led to. He told me that led to an underground cellar. The sound now seemed to come distinctly from the cellar. My friend remained a few paces behind me holding an iron rod ready to slaughter the ghost.

I threw open the door and thrust my candle into the darkness. The sight that I met made me burst into laughter. My friend, thinking that I had gone mad, rushed upstairs. I managed to catch him and brought him half-dazed to the door, and showed him the sight. Ha! Ha! Ha!..... A few harmless mice were playing among half-rotten chains!

(THE END)

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ISLAM IN NEW TURKEY

An American Study In Social And Religious Developments In The Land Of Ataturk

The following posthumous review, from the pen of the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, of the recent American publication, "The Turkish Translation—A Study in Social and Religious Development," by Henry Elisha Allen, D. D., Department of Religion, Lafayette College, (Chicago University Press), appearing in "Islamic Culture," which was edited by Mr. Pickthall till his demise, will be read with a good deal of interest.

Only a few years ago it would have been impossible to find an American—particularly an American connected with a Department of Religion in a University—capable of writing temperately, much less sympathetically, about the Turks; and now we find Dr. Allen according to their social and religious problems the same patient and respectful consideration which he would devote to the study of the problems of his own or any other country. Such magic power is in the word 'Republic' formerly the Turks were regarded in America as a race of blood-thirsty and barbarous conquerors who had never in the whole of their history produced a work of art or literature or contributed in any way to the treasury of human culture. Now due reference is made to their achievements in the fields of art and letters and we have seen within the past year an old Turkish work on politics published with all the pomp of learned notes and a translation by one of the greatest American Universities. Furthermore we notice that Islam itself is treated more respectfully than heretofore. In fact Dr. Allen is almost prepared upon the evidence to admit that it may be able to survive the impact of modernity. He writes:—

"It has often been asserted that progress is incompatible with the teachings and spirit of Islam. This is vigorously denied by the present apologists, who stress 'progressive adaptation' as one of Islam's strong points." He then goes on to quote from Yusuf Zia: "Though fanaticism is rejected completely in Islam, nevertheless we see unfortunately that fanaticism has entered into our religion. It is fanaticism to call others misbelievers, to become enemies of reform and progress, to hate without cause and to attach oneself blindly to old habits. The religion of Islam is free from these bad morals. Muslims do not hesitate to accept new movements."

A Mistaken Notion

There follows a quotation from Professor 'Abdul Baqi who (somewhat to the surprise of Dr. Allen) "takes the prohibition of painting or carving likenesses of the human figure as an example of a temporary or changeable prescription"; from which it is clear that the Turkish professor regards the prohibition as emanating from the Prophet. We should like to know if he has been able to discover any Hadith prohibiting such likeness. We have heard tell of such a Hadith, but have not been able to discover it in any record; the authorities we have been able to consult know nothing of it. The common-sense ground for such a ban in the early days of the religion is self-evident but the scriptural authority appears to be lacking. It is astonishing in these circumstances that the majority of Muslims should think, as Dr. Allen thought until he read the statement of Prof. 'Abdul Baqi, of the ban on portraiture as an essential part of our religion.

The history of the reforming movement in Turkey is briefly outlined, and here we notice that the important role of England as promoter and protector of that movement in the nineteenth century is ignored. The name of Disraeli, founder of Pan-Islamism in the modern sense, is not even mentioned. French influence, upon the other hand, receives more credit than it deserves historically, for it had comparatively little weight in the political, however much it may have had in the cultural, development of Turkey. And the very important part played by the Young Turk movement in reviving the national consciousness and organising the people is overlooked. As Dr. Allen seems to have collected all his views in Turkey, it seems likely that this is the view of history inculcated by the Republic.

Koran Still The Bed-rock

On the other hand this author gives a very clear, comprehensive and sympathetic account of the changes that have been made by Mr. Ataturk (formerly Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha) in so far as they affect religion. It is precisely his pre-occupation with the religious aspect of the changes which makes his book of such absorbing interest to us. "In the midst of the confusion which has attended Turkey's resentful abandonment of many of Islam's unworthy features" he writes, "one finds a tendency to cling fast to the Koran, whose truths are regarded as eternal. Conservatism and features incompatible with progress are blamed on later misconceptions and misinterpretations which have incrusted a really vital truth with a host of petrified anachronisms." In other words, the "unworthy features" were against Quranic teaching and so formed no part of Islam. The Turkish nationalist's view is well stated in the four lines of Zia Genk Alp (a poet who has often been accused of anti-Muslim sentiments) which form the 'Envoi' of the book:

"A land in which the call to prayer resounds from the mosque in the Turkish tongue,

"Where the peasant understands the meaning of his prayers,

"A land where the schoolboy reads the Quran in his mother tongue,

"O Son of the Turk, that is thy fatherland!"

It must be remembered in all our criticisms of the new developments in Turkey that the Turks suffered terribly and gained nothing tangible from their age-long championship of the Muslims of the world, that they are now too weak to think of bearing such burden, and that, in view of their unequalled sacrifices for Islam, the Muslims of the world have not the right to blame them if, in order to recuperate, they draw apart. It must also be remembered that a strongly nationalistic position was forced upon them by circumstances over which they had no control, as it is being forced in the same way upon other Muslim peoples, and that all that they have done has been in self-defence and with the object of self-preservation in a dire extremity. If they have abolished things which had through long association become endeared to Muslim hearts, in many respects their new regime is more truly Islamic than was the old more picturesque regime which it supplanted. Dr. Allen was an impartial observer, and his book gives us the impression that Turkey has by no means ceased to be essentially a Muslim land though those in power affect indifference towards religion, an attitude which may conceivably be more politic than real.

A Two-fold Motive

There may, in short, be factors in the Turkish transformation which veiled themselves from the keen but alien eyes of Dr. Allen. It is at least conceivable that Soviet Russia—the Power to whose arrival in the world the Turks and Persians largely owe their independent status—might object to any evidences of Islamic fervour in the Government of Turkey tending to stiffen opposition among Russian Muslims to her "anti-God campaign," just as she might conceivably object to a flood of literature from the printing-presses of Stambul, Smyrna, Angara in Arabic type at the time when in the interests of "the Revolution," that type had been forbidden to be used in Soviet territories. Then there is the belligerent—if we may apply that adjective to a peaceful process, or perhaps we should rather say "retributive"—aspect of the Turkish reforms. It is certainly not for the beautiful eyes of Europe and America that the Turks are being hustled into Western ways. The Turks were splendid fighters with the weapons that they knew, but in the end they found themselves at the mercy of peoples using weapons that they did not know. Having saved themselves from the immediate danger of destruction by a superhuman effort, they are now applying all their faculties to acquiring mastery of those new weapons which are needed by a nation that would dominate the world to-day. They might claim that this is retaliation, when forbidden things become lawful; they might even call it the modern Jihad if they chose to couch their progress in Islamic terms, but this they will not do, being indifferent to religion. It would be, besides, impolitic. As Ali Vahit (Wahid) says in one of his 'khutbahs' quoted by Dr. Allen " . . . if we do not learn the sciences and the crafts with a great love, I may say in the name of God that we shall never strengthen our backbones though we conquer hundreds of armies and we shall never get rid of our troubles. We fought like lions on the battlefield, and our foreheads are clean, and we will struggle the same way in the field of science and arts. We will find the means by which we shall progress. It is our duty to go side by side with the most civilised countries of the world. The word machinery will not frighten us. We will become adepts at machinery, and we will learn the ins and outs of electricity. We will master them all. We will exploit our mines and float ships on the sea. We will generate electricity and in some places we will run our railways by this electricity. We will spend little and earn much. We will not give our money to foreigners. We will weave and clothe ourselves. We will not become servants of others. In short we will show the same activities in the field of science and knowledge as we did on the battlefield."

Thus there would appear to be two motives, both defensive though in different ways, which are not mentioned in the literature of this modernising movement, although, together, they account for nearly all its phenomena. But for Russia the changes made by the Republic might not have worn so strong colour of indifference towards religion, and there is evidence enough to show that the reforms, though couched in terms of idealism, have been instituted in a spirit of stark, bitter realism. They have been undertaken as one hurriedly assumes a gas-mask against poison-gas with a determination to learn all about that new projectile. Turkey must be re-armed in modern style.

Defensive Measures

Coming to the choice of armour: It was noted that the Protestant nations are generally more advanced than the Roman Catholic; therefore a Reformation was desirable. Just as the Protestants abandoned Latin as the language of religion, the Turks abandoned Arabic for Turkish. The Turkish translation of the Qur'an (a fine translation) was ordered to be used on all public occasions and

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ISLAM IN TURKEY

Juma'ah prayers were ordered to be said in Turkish only. This was to strengthen Turkish nationalism. But surely that result could have been achieved without loosening a tie of our Islamic brotherhood which stands for something manifestly in advance of Europe. It would have been easy to have kept the Arabic prayers for use on some occasions when once their Turkish meaning was well-known and to have 'allowed' the reading of the Qur'an in public along with the Turkish version; and the small concession would have meant so much as a bond between members of a community which has no priesthood and very little organisation. We cannot forget that the most worldly-wise and the most highly organised of all religious groups—the Roman Catholic Church—clings to a ritual language as a bond of unity. In Turkey there was really no Church to revolt from. It was merely an affair of removing or reshaping certain Government institutions. The analogy with the Reformation in Europe is too superficial to provide a solid ground of policy.

Not Analogous To Christendom

Among the present leaders of Turkey there are many well-read men, and Mr. Ataturk himself is of acute intelligence. It seems strange that, when making the diagnosis of their country's ailments they should have failed to perceive that the case of Islam

(Continued from page 11)

is, in one respect at least, the opposite of that of Christendom. Islam in the early days was a religion of the widest enlightenment, allowing freedom of thought on every subject under Allah; it was most enlightened when religion was identified with actual government; and it was only after a scholastic order like a priesthood had arisen as an influence apart from what our friends would call the "secular" government that the light of progress and of knowledge became dimmed. In Europe it was just the opposite. There religion was originally the enemy of free thought and enterprise and was always separate from the government.

These are some of the ideas which have occurred to us while reading Dr. Allen's deeply interesting book. The author himself regards the very old Islamic views which some of his Turkish acquaintances pressed eagerly upon his notice as "new ideas" and "new interpretations" designed to justify the modernising policy, but he tolerantly admits that with the help of such conceptions Islam may be brought to the position of a civilised and civilising force in these days. As if Islam were not the greatest civilising force the world has known! As if all that is best in Western civilisation had not been traced to Islam rather than Christianity!

The Turks Are Muslims

Several of the Turks with whom Dr. Allen spoke mentioned their hope that their religious reformation would be a guide and an example to all other Muslim peoples. The Muslim peoples, it is true, required a shock. They needed to be reminded that Islam is no mere tradition of the fathers, no mere affair of forms and postures, but something vital and dynamic for the welfare of mankind. Perhaps they even needed to have the caps plucked from their heads, the beards from their faces, if such rough treatment would remind them that Islam remains the living truth though every monument and form and custom associated with it in men's minds be swept away. The Turkish "reformation" has administered this shock even more than has the Russian "anti-God campaign" because the Turks are Muslims while the Russians are avowed and conscientious atheists.

The Turks are Muslims: that is the point which Dr. Allen's book brings out most clearly, the point we would impress upon the minds of all our Muslim readers. It would need but a stroke of the pen, a gesture of the President to convert the present secular Republic into an Islamic State which all Muslims would recognise. But the policy of indifference on the part of the Government, with their treatment of religion as something separate, seems to threaten the congregation in the future with a lack of that enlightened leadership which in a true Islamic State the "secular" leaders would supply.

Dr. Allen gives us a wealth of quotation from text-books, sermons, manifestoes of the new regime. Particularly interesting are his chapters on the new position of Christian missionaries in Turkey (which treats mostly of the Bursa (Brusa) incident when some Muslim girl-students in a Missionary school were converted to Christianity, bringing down upon the missionaries the wrath of the whole country and the Government) and on the position of Islam in the new Turkish State. From his treatment it is clear that he, like the Republican Government, regards Islam as something confined to the mosques; we, with other views, have read the so-called secular publications quoted no less keenly than the sermons and have found in them nothing un-Islamic. The only positively un-Islamic feature is the talk of "secular" and "religious."

The book is to be recommended as the best yet published on the subject of New Turkey and as being of especial interest from our Islamic point of view.

PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER NARROWLY ESCAPES AMBUSH

Two Privates Save Sir Arthur Wauchope From Falling Victim To Arab Snipers

Censorship has so far prevented the story being told of how two private soldiers of the Camerons saved Sir Arthur Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine, from being ambushed by Arab snipers, says Mr. Stuart Emeny cabling from Jerusalem to the "News Chronicle".

The two Jocks were keeping watch from the tower of an orphanage a few miles out of Jerusalem when one of them saw through his binoculars the two Arabs on the roof-top of a house with rifles trained on the Jaffa Road.

And the incongruous thing was that both Arabs were wearing steel helmets of Turkish war pattern which they had apparently unearthed in the old Turkish trenches which still exist on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

The snipers fled and escaped as the soldiers approached the house, and a few moments later Sir Arthur Wauchope's car swept safely past.

DESERT ST. HELENA

Sir Arthur was on his way to visit the Government concentration camp at Sarafand, where 100 political agitators are guests of the Palestine Administration.

The camp was originally at Auja el Hafir, in the heart of the desert close to the Sinai border.

The first bunch of exiles were taken there by lorry under cover of darkness, and their disgust at awaking the next morning to find nothing but miles of sand around them was tremendous.

One agitator feigned ill, but got scant sympathy from the doctor, who informed him that the desert sunshine was the best possible cure for his alleged malady.

But this desert St. Helena was not so healthy for the police guard.

Both camp and food convoys crossing the desert were in perpetual danger of being raided by the Bedouins, so the camp was moved to Sarafand, which is in the middle of the big military camp near Jaffa.

The object of Sir Arthur Wauchope's visit was to investigate the complaints of the prisoners, who do not like their new quarters any better than the old.

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"SURYA NAMASKARS" IN ENGLAND

Aundh Chief's Film Rouses Interest

The "News Chronicle" publishes the following in its issue of July 6th:—

The secret of long life and perfect health will be shown to-morrow in a remarkable film, exhibited for the first time in Europe at the British Film Institute.

Taken in the palace and State schools of the Rajah of Aundh, ruling prince of one of the States in the Bombay Presidency, it depicts himself, his family and his subjects going through the ritual Surya Namaskars, which is banishing old age, pain disease and worry from his realm.

The 70-year-old Rajah is full of vitality and joy in life. He has not had even a cold for 28 years.

LOOKS LIKE 16

At his London hotel yesterday he showed me "stills" to demonstrate the effect of Surya Namaskars.

The Ranee, aged 36, with eight healthy and beautiful children, looks like a girl of 16. Her body is slender, supple, and extremely strong.

Another actor in this "fountain of youth" film is the 60-year-old mother of 10 children, who had suffered all her life from rheumatism and superfluous fat.

She began the ritual in 1925, and is now in perfect health and younger-looking than any of her daughters.

"The effect on women is even more astonishing than on men" said the Rajah. "Our women age very rapidly, but now they can keep the vitality and beauty of their youth to an advanced age".

Surya Namaskars is simplicity itself, as the Rajah explained it, and takes only five minutes to do.

The hands are put flat on the floor in a bending position and are kept fixed throughout the cycle of ten positions. Three breaths only are taken during the cycle. No equipment of any sort is required.

TO LEARN FARMING

Next week the Rajah and his suite, which includes a film camera man, began a tour by car of farms in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Miles of colour film are being taken and farm processes, especially dairy, pig and chicken farming, will be systematically filmed.

"I intend to educate my people by showing them these films" he told me. "We shall have talkie equipment to make them perfectly clear".

He will also take home Gaumont British instructional films to incorporate in the course "Industrial Geography of the World" as part of his compulsory school curriculum and to teach swimming and other sports.

For nearly an hour the talkative man had bored his fellow-passengers in the railway carriage with accounts of his dog Caesar.

"Sir," said an old man who had been vainly trying to snatch forty winks, "suppose you took Caesar into a shop and bought him a muzzle, and then asked the assistant to put it on for you and he refused, what would you do?"

"Why," said the talkative one, "put it on myself!"

"Quite so!" was the reply, "and I think all here will agree with me that you would look jolly well with it on."

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

BARE LEGS TO DEFY CHURCH BAN

Steps are being taken, "The People" understands, to challenge the legality of banning from Church and Sacrament young women who are stockingless or use lipstick, says "The People."

An increasing number of clergy have been imposing this ban, and some of those affected by it have taken legal opinion in the matter.

Now, through their advisers, they are to attempt to bring the matter to judicial consideration.

To get the appropriate machinery into motion, however, is a difficult proceeding.

It means the setting-up of an ecclesiastical court.

Recently, at Poole, a young woman with bare legs was forbidden by the verger to attend a wedding in the church—and she had to wait outside.

If she had insisted upon her rights and was physically restrained by the verger, he could have been prosecuted for assault.

PARISHIONERS' RIGHTS.

Every parishioner has a Common Law right to enter the Parish Church. The only justification for refusing admission is where the Vicar, or his representative, has reasonable ground for believing that the person affected is likely to disturb the service.

With regard to dress in church, the only occasion upon which the courts pronounced their views upon it was in the year 1666, when they held that a churchwarden might remove a hat from the head of the wearer who kept it on during service after he had been requested to take it off.

There is nothing in Canon or Civil Law which prohibits a woman from attending church hatless, although in many—if not most—places no such person is allowed to enter.

INTELLIGENCE OF AN APE

A Noteworthy Incident In London Zoo

There are people who do not believe that the animals which they are pleased to call "lower," including the apes, are capable of reasoning and, therefore, of intelligently purposeful conduct. A recent incident at the Zoo would have given them pause if they had seen it, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In the large cage for chimpanzees, on what was the Fellows' lawn, there used to be an ordinary swing of which the chimpanzees made great use. Lately the swing was removed and the chimpanzees had only two plain ropes to play with. They liked the swing, and so they made one by hitching the loose end of the rope to the wire roof. Soon afterwards a chimpanzee was happily swinging on his rope swing.

Gradually the loose end became detached and the animals was left clinging to a perpendicular rope. He at once slithered down it, gathered the loose end in one hand, climbed with the help of the other hand to the top of the rope, and refastened the loose end to the roof. Then he gave it several sharp jerks to test it, holding on all the time to the other part of the rope near the fixed end, and, finding that it held, resumed his swinging. Alas, he was not clever enough to tie a proper knot, and before long his swing broke down again and this time he came a cropper.

"OTHER WOMEN WHO DO NOT EXIST"

British Judiciary Up In Arms Against Divorce Racketeers

Judicial and other authorities are viewing with some concern the growth in "arranged" divorces as a result of the semi-secrecy surrounding divorce proceedings, says "The People."

The secrecy has frequently been denounced as "prejudicial to public interests" by Lord Merrivale, late President of the Divorce Division, and other eminent judges.

Lord Merrivale maintained that mystery and secrecy in divorce proceedings were the cause of the great increase in broken homes.

The trouble is that very often the "other woman" is described as "unknown," and it is feared that in some cases, she may not even exist.

Dealing with this point, Lord Merrivale has said:—

"Alleged misconduct with an unknown woman by a husband, unless the personality of the unknown woman is proved by facts other than the entry "Mr. and Mrs." in the hotel register, is not sufficient evidence for divorce."

Such cases used to be known as "carpet bag," or week-end divorces.

They were looked upon as "arranged," and were regarded suspiciously by the judges.

COLLUSION.

Later, however, judicial authorities laid it down that the presence of the unknown at the particular time and place alleged need not be definitely established. And that ruling obtains to-day.

As a result, there has been a number of collusive, or "arranged" divorces.

In this connection, Lord Blanesburgh, in a recent case, stated in the House of Lords:—

"So long as divorce, in contrast with marriage, is not permitted to be a matter of agreement between the parties, the public are directly interested in divorce proceedings, affecting as they do the entire social structure and the preservation of a wholesome family life throughout the community."

In another case, Mr. Justice Bucknill remarked:—

"It is a matter of public interest that a decree for dissolution of marriage should not be obtained on evidence which has been manufactured so as to indicate misconduct where none has taken place."

LONDON NEEDS MORE POLICE WOMEN

£216/- A Week After Training

Steps are being taken, the "News Chronicle" learns, to speed up the scheme for increasing the Women's Section of the Metropolitan Police.

A fresh invitation to prospective applicants is being issued.

Present strength of the force is 68—one under establishment—but Parliamentary sanction has been given to increase the force to 142.

Cramped accommodation of police training headquarters and restricted facilities for teaching women have hitherto prevented the force being extended, but plans are now being made to overcome these difficulties.

During the ten-weeks' training recruits receive 40s. a week and live in quarters.

On passing out, probationer constables get 56s. a week and certain allowances. Constables receive from 56s. to 80s. a week, sergeants 90s. to 100s. and inspectors 104s. to 132s., besides allowances for rent, detective work and plain clothes duties.

Applicants must be between 24 and 35 years of age, single and physically fit. Widows are considered if they conform to requirements and have no dependent children.

WOMEN HOAX SENATOR

A French Senator, M. Merlin, has been hoaxed by Suffragettes.

Parcel after parcel was delivered to him. Every one contained rattlers, teddy bears and rocking horses—until his hall looked like an overcrowded toy department.

The explanation came when a dozen Suffragettes with musical instruments began to play nursery tunes opposite his house.

Senator Merlin is a prominent antagonist of the women's vote, and this was the women's way of showing him they consider he has reached second childhood.

In desperation Senator Merlin telephoned for the police who removed the suffragettes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Lemons will keep quite a time if each lemon is placed on a shelf under an inverted tumbler and left undisturbed.

* * * *

A few drops of vinegar added to the water will revive wilted salad stuff.

After crisping, drain the salad and place it in a large bowl with the remains of the water clinging to it, cover with a large plate and if left in a cool place it will keep fresh for a few days.

Dip eggs in cold water before boiling to prevent them cracking and see the gas is not too high.

By adding a few drops of water to eggs before beating they can be beaten more lightly and go further. This is a consideration when eggs are dearer.

* * * *

Strong walking boots and shoes are better for a wash over with soapy water and then wiped dry. Oil the soles and where the uppers join them with cold boiled linseed oil. This softens the leather.

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AMERICA'S ANTHEM AND FLAG

Francis Scott Key Wrote "Star-Spangled Banner" While A Prisoner On Board A British Man-Of-War

The National Anthem and the Flag of the United States were not contemporaneous: the latter was born of the War of Independence, the former of that of 1812, writes Mr. H. S. Skeffington in the "Irish Press."

To take the Flag, "Old Glory" as it is affectionately called, first. Before the Declaration of Independence the American Colonies had various flags of their own. The Puritans, for instance, of New England objected to the Red Cross of St. George, not for patriotic, but for religious reasons: they considered the symbol idolatrous! Massachusetts had the pine-tree as its symbol; New York had a black beaver on a white ground. (To this day the various States of the U.S.A. have, picturesquely, a flower as a State symbol: California, for instance, the Yellow Poppy; Colorado, the Columbine; another, Golden Rod). The first thirteen rebel States had orginally horizontal red and white stripes alternately and in the corner—the Union Jack—after the manner of British Colonies to-day. Then, in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, Philadelphia objected to the Union Jack. In 1777, accordingly, Congress declared formally for 13 red and white stripes with 13 stars in blue and white in the corner to symbolise the union—hence the Stars and stripes. The stripes remained fixed hereafter and as each new State came into the Union—Arizona last in 1912—a new star was added, the number now being 48, arranged in six horizontal rows of eight each. A proud flag with a fine story the Star-Sprangled Banner.

The Author

The author of the Anthem was the first to give it that poetic name. Francis Scott Key wrote the Song that was to be the National Anthem of the U.S.A. while a prisoner aboard a British man-of-war. This was in the war of 1812-14, the reason for which is thus given in "The Rise of American Civilisation" by Charles and Mary Beard. "The Government of the United States denied the right of British to hold up and search American ships.....the process was distressing beyond endurance. In making these inquisitions, English captains were not always nice in their judgment: In some instances they dragged away in irons men born under the American flag. Saints could not have endured this without anger..... and without reaching the limit of forbearance."

Two monuments (one in Baltimore, U.S.A., the other in County Down) record the exploits of the two opposing forces, respectively. The first is to McComas and Wells, the young men who shot General Ross, the British Commander (like Wellington, he was of Irish birth), as he advanced upon the town in September, 1814. The Ross monument is an obelisk on the road between Warrenpoint and Rostrevor looking out upon Carlingford Lough, one of the loveliest sites imaginable. The Ross family came to Ireland with James I., settling near Rostrevor, where they received land as part of James's Plantation Scheme. Ross got his subsequent title of Bladenberg from the Battle of Bladensberg, in which he took part. He is also remembered for the seize of Baltimore and the burning of Washington, which was at that time an undefended town.

Hoisting the Stars and Stripes in front of the Capitol at Washington, on July 4, the anniversary of Independence Day.—*(Courtesy: "Irish Press".)*

Indefensible Vandalism

Ross was at first undecided as between Baltimore and Washington but finally choose Washington, entering with his troops as the shades of night were falling. After the main body of the British troops had reached Washington Admiral Cockburn (in joint command with General Ross) ordered a regiment to march into the House of Representatives, the band playing the British Grenadiers. When the hall was filled with soldiers Cockburn took the Speaker's chair and called the Assembly to attention, holding a mock session, asking, "shall this harbour of Yankee democracy be burned?" There was an affirmative shout, whereupon the soldiers poured through the building, firing army rockets through the roof and setting the floors on fire. The pitch pine blazed freely, and soon the sandstone of the columns was burnt to ashes. The White House and many other public buildings were also burnt. In the office of the "Intelligencer," one of Washington's leading newspapers, which had criticised Admiral Cockburn, the latter had all the "c's" in the type-room destroyed so that his name could never again be mentioned.

Even British historians (though some give a slightly less damaging version, the main facts cannot be denied) now condemn the burning of an undefended city. The text book used in Northern Ireland, in some of its secondary schools, sums up thus: "The British army defeated the Americans defending Washington and the Capitol and the President's house were burnt, an indefensible act of vandalism."

"In The Dawn's Early Light"

Of it sprang the American Marseillaise. Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on board Cockburn's flagship, "The Surprise", watched with feelings of acute anxiety the attack on Baltimore. The long hours of the long drawn out fight seemed unbearable; Washington's fate was known; the same was feared for Baltimore. Suddenly at 7 a.m., the firing from the enemy fleet ceased. The large ships loomed up indistinct, silent in the mist—to the West lay the also silent fort, white vapour lying heavy on it. Key watched eagerly the distant shore and all at once, in a rift over the fort he dimly discerned the flag proudly floating. "The flag was still there!" The British attack had failed! In that great moment of supreme emotion the Star Spangled Banner was born—"in the dawn's early light"—of that September morning (14th) 1814. The British fleet withdrew, sailing for Halifax, on September 19.

There are 4 verses in the American National Anthem. Anglophiles in U.S.A. have always objected to the third. During the Great War, after U.S.A. had come in on the side of the Allies, an effort was made to replace the Star Spangled Banner by the vapid, "My Country 'tis of Thee", with its refrain, "Of Thee I Sing", admirably adapted to the air of God Save the King, to which it is played. But the Irish and other citizens of non-British descent would not allow the Star-Spangled Banner to superseded and to these the third verse has always been the favourite. I recall during 1917-1918 when I was in America that sometimes singers, finding the air too long, used to ask if they might omit a verse. They were told that "they could cut any but the third: that must be sung." Here it is:

"And where is the band who so vauntingly swore,
'Mid the havoc of war and the battles' confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood hath washed out their foul footsteps pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

It has much in common textually and historically with the Soldier's Song: it, too has the same defiant challenge and a reference to "the despot and the slave."

An employer was compelled by a trade union to raise the wages of certain of his 'employe's by ten shillings a week. He called his 'employes' together and told them that in future he would fine them half-a-crown every time they were a minute late.

"And," he added, "if you're not a minute late four times a week you're fired."

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CANADA'S "MODEL PRISONER" DIES IN GUN-FIGHT WITH POLICE

"Red" Ryan, Notorious Gangster, Who Was Paroled Last Year And Ovated By Toronto Public, Shoots Constable Dead In Liquor Store Hold-up

"CRIME DOESN'T PAY" HE HAD DECLARED IN BOOK UNDER PREPARATION

Norman F. (Red) Ryan, a bank robber and killer who started a new life 10 months ago when he was paroled from Kingston (Ontario) penitentiary, shot a constable to death in a Government liquor store robbery at Sarnia on the night of May 23rd before he and a companion fell fatally wounded under a fusilade of police bullets.

The gun-fight took place in the small Ontario Liquor Control Board store, one block off Sarnia's main business street while 25 terrified customers and store employees looked on. They saw the last and most stunning criminal exploit of the notorious Ryan, writes the Associated Press (U. S. A.) correspondent.

Ryan and McMullen were two of a gang of convicts who broke out of the big prison in 1923. McMullen was wounded by guards and was found in a ditch near the penitentiary, Ryan, leaving a trail of bank robberies behind, was finally captured in Minneapolis in December, 1923.

Sentenced to life imprisonment after that and returned to Kingston, Ryan became known as the "model prisoner," attracting the attention of the then Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett. He was paroled July, 1935, returned to his Toronto home with promises of starting a new life.

The two officers who stood toe-to-toe and shot it out with Ryan and his partner were Patrol Sergeant George Smith and Detective Frank McGirr. Neither was wounded, though a bullet tore McGirr's vest.

Each equipped with two guns, an automatic and a revolver, the robbers entered the liquor store five minutes before closing. They wore dark blue cloth masks over part of their faces and smoked glasses. Ryan's hair had been dyed dark brown.

When the shooting stopped, the burly, 40-year-old Ryan staggered toward the policemen, threw his guns away and said: "I give up. He fell down a short flight of stairs leading to the street. The other man was stretched on the floor.

Ryan had obtained 394.26 dols. from the cashier's till and he and his accomplice were on their way out when police arrived. The money was found in Ryan's pockets. The red-headed criminal, who spent more than 12 years in prison before he was paroled, was identified positively by his fingerprints after officers had recognized him.

DYNAMITE FOUND IN CAR.

In a stolen automobile found a short distance from the liquor store, and said by police to be the car the robbers planned to make their get-away in, were 10 sticks of dynamite, clothing and cleverly changed Ontario 1936 licence plates. The six-cylinder car was stolen in Toronto on April 5.

The man suspected of being McMullen entered the liquor store first. He drew an automatic, waved it around at the 20 or more customers and said, "This is a stick-up. Up with your hands."

From most of the customers all he got was incredulous looks. He drew a second gun, said calmly but firmly, "Come on, I mean it." All the hands in the room went up. The gunman ordered the liquor purchasers to line up inside a railing along the counter.

Then Ryan appeared from behind the partition which stands in front of the entrance. He hurried across the small room, stepped up on the iron railing, climbed over the top of the cashier's cage, which was about six feet high, and began picking up the cash.

A moment later he climbed out again and started backing toward the door. The other man muttered something to him which sounded to witnesses like "Did you clean the till?"

Meantime Geoffrey Garvey, office employee of an oil company, had walked in the door of the store, observed everyone with his hands up.

"This is no place for me," Garvey explained he said to himself. He ran across the street to a taxi office and yelled, "They're holding up the liquor store. Call the police.

The taxi dispatcher telephoned headquarters and four of the five officers in the station raced to the store in a car.

The robbers had entered the "in" door of the store and locked it behind them. Constable William Simpkins tried to open that door and couldn't. He was delayed and the other three entered by the door marked "out."

"Three of us were close together," said Detective McGirr, describing what happened. "We went in the 'out' door and up the steps. He (Ryan) stepped around the partition and there he was. He was at the top of the steps but two feet away. He had the automatic and a revolver, one in each hand.

"He put the gun right on Jack Lewis and shot him in cold blood. The bullet went through the middle of his chest.

"Then Ryan ran over to the other side of the store, down the steps that led to the 'in' door that was locked. I had my gun out and I gave him one, and Smith gave him one.

"Smith's shot hit on the right temple and mine got him on the right arm. We were right close when we fired the first two shots, and he turned and ran over to his partner by the other door.

"They had their backs to the door and each of them was blazing away with two guns. It all happened in a minute. Not much more.

"The customers in the place were lined up against the wall. A few had hidden under the tables, and the three clerks were behind the counter.

"They were both shooting at us there, and we were letting them have it. There wasn't eight feet between us. It was lucky the customers weren't in line of fire."

"McMullen (Detective McGirr believed the man was McMullen) dropped first. Then Ryan came up the steps into the store, with his gun held out. That's when I gave him the last one in the leg. "He threw his two guns on the landing and said: "I give up."

The shooting stopped after that.

A number of the customers went to the aid of the wounded men. One bent over Constable Lewis, unbuttoned his tunic, and examined the wounded. Lewis was dying.

Ambulances were called. Lewis died a few minutes after he reached the hospital. He was 36 years old and had been on the police force just over six years. He leaves his wife, Vera, and two boys, Daniel 9 and Jack 7.

Ryan lived for about an hour and 45 minutes after he was taken to the hospital. The wound in his temple was the fatal one. He also had wounds in his ankle and left arm above the elbow.

The second robber died a few minutes before Lewis. A bullet had entered his chest under his right armpit and passed through. He also had received a wound in the left shoulder.

A check of the guns used in the battle showed the robbers had fired a total of 14 shots and that police 9. Of the 9 shots from police revolvers, five inflicted wounds. Of the 14 by Ryan and his partner one was effective. It killed Constable Lewis.

Chief Constable Lannin, in his office, examined a number of articles held following investigation of the case. There were four firearms, a .45 calibre automatic, a .38 automatic and two .38 revolvers. There was 1.05 dols. cash found in the pockets of the man who died with Ryan.

LICENCE MARKERS FOUND.

Two sets of auto licence markers were found in the car left by the bandits.

In each instance the initial letter preceding the series of numbers originally was an E but, by hammering out parts of the E on one set and painting black over the white parts of the letter hammered, the E had been altered to an L. In the other instance the E was changed to an F by the same means.

Among other exhibits were three Ontario road maps, unmarked; about 25 feet of picture wire in loops, which was taken into the liquor store presumably for tying any recalcitrants, but was not used; two bottles of native wine, a pint bottle of odorless fluid suspected of being nitro-glycerine.

In the liquor store at the time of the robbery and shooting were the manager, and three clerks. The regular cashier, had left work only a quarter of an hour before closing.

An observer from a different angle was A. J. Glass, manager of a beverage room who evidently precipitated the hold-up sooner than it was planned. A few cents short of the required amount for his purchase in the liquor store, he crossed over to the landing to see if any of his friends might be coming up the street. He discovered Ryan and his accomplice crouched against the wall just inside the fence.

Startled by Glass's sudden appearance, the smaller man with Ryan said: "All right, come on." He ran up the stairs with his gun drawn.

Glass described how they came into the store and while the smaller man kept the customers and employees covered. Ryan climbed into the cashier's cage and got the money.

"Ryan cleaned out the till and was about to move out when Constable Lewis appeared," he said. "The minute Lewis showed himself, Ryan fired point-blank at him. Lewis had no chance.

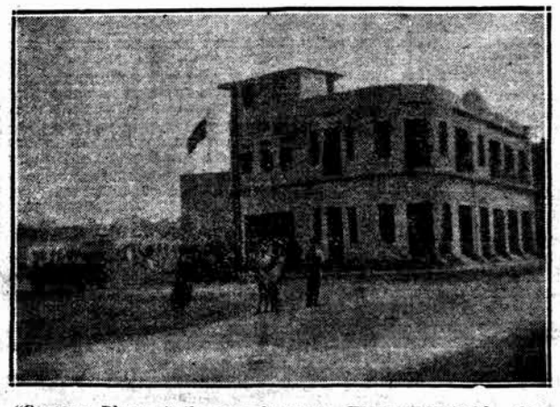
"Detective McGirr and Patrol Sergeant Smith were right behind Lewis and both shot Ryan, but did not bring him down. Then both robbers ran to the north entrance and down to the landing. McGirr and Smith were right after them.

"When the shooting started everyone seemed rooted to the floor. Some dropped to the floor and others just ducked.

BOTH ROBBERS FELLED.

"Detective McGirr pointed his gun down the landing and fired several shots. Smith shot down the stairs at them too. They were

(Continued on page 42)



"Congress Bhavan," the new Congress House at Karachi, the opening ceremony of which was performed by Pandit Jawaharlal recently.

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Ahmed Chambers, Second Floor, 386, Lamington Road, Opp. Pathe Cinema, BOMBAY.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

URDU PERIODICALS

"Ismat," (Delhi.)—The issue for July, which is illustrated, is entitled the "Rashid-ul-Khairi Number." It is a combined issue for July and August, and comprises 272 closely written pages. It contains more than seventy-five articles and poems, all written by friends and admirers of the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi who breathed his last on the fateful morning of February 3 of this year. Among the contributors are both men and women, and what is significant is that no less than eight Hindu writers have paid homage to the literary attainments of the deceased which is a clear proof of the fact that his books were popular among the Hindus as well. Some of the articles have been written by relatives and life-long friends of the Maulana and thus there is a colour of vivid reality about what has been penned by them about the different aspects of Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi's life and work. Among the veteran writers and poets who have written special articles about the achievements of the Maulana in the realm of Urdu literature or about his services to the cause of the down-trodden women of India, are Captain Habibur Rahman, C.I.E., Sir Abdul Qadir, Josh Malihabadi, Pandit Brij Mohan Datatrya Kaifi, Agha Shair Qizilbash, Munshi Prem Chand, Shaikh Abdullah, Advocate, Latifuddin, Ahmed, Mulla Wahidi, Maulavi Abdul Haq, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e Urdu, Prof. Saiyed Nawab Ali, Mirza Farhatullah Beg, Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Mr. Shahid Ahmad, Editor of the "Saqi", Saiyed Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Najmuddin Jaafari, Bar-at-Law, Shrimati Chand Devi and a host of others. The production on the whole is very creditable indeed, and the credit for the same goes direct to the late Maulana's son, Mr. Razia-ul-Khairi, editor of the "Ismat." This special number which is the biggest ever published in honour of any Urdu writer, gives almost everything that is worth knowing about Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi and his books and his services to the womenfolk of India, Muslim women in particular. All those interested in the cause of the Urdu literature will do well to peruse this beautifully got-up number. It is priced at Rs. 1/8.

"Urdu". (Aurangabad).—In the issue for the second quarter of the year there are two well-written articles, one dealing with Soviet theatre by Akhtar Husain and the other dealing with Russian drama by Muhammad Mujib. The latter contains excerpts from important dramas while the former shows that unlike other countries the stage has not suffered at all in Soviet Russia after the revolution in spite of the introduction of the talkies. The editor's article on the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad is worthy of a careful perusal since it sounds a grave warning to all those interested in the promotion of the Urdu language. The writer reproduces the talk he had with Mahatma Gandhi on the subject and remarks that it is unfortunate that he too has come to believe that "Urdu is the language of the Mussalmans only." "Ghalib ka safar-e-Kalkatta" by Ghulam Rasul Mehr is very scholarly and forms part of a book on the life of Ghalib as derived from his own writings. Miyan Sultan Ahmad Wujudi's article on "Sohni Mahinwal." the masterpiece of Fazl Shah will easily convey this impression to the readers that the Punjabi literature is also full of beautiful gems. The unpublished poems of the late Shad Azimabadi are really splendid.

"Science," (Aurangabad).—In the issue for the second quarter of the year the place of honour is assigned to Sir U. N. Barhamchari's presidential address delivered at the sessions of the Indian Science Congress held at Indore. The address deals with the part played by science in the advancement of medicine. In another article the discoveries made by Copernicus are described. This article is the first of a series and is bound to be very interesting. Dr. Ghulam Dastgir deals exhaustively with the cerebro-spinal fever, its origin and its treatment and remarks that it first made its appearance at Genoa in the year 1805. In another article the beauties of the stars are described. The article on the "art of taming" is continued. Jamil Alavi presents, for the approval of the scientists the first instalment of some scientific terms together with their Urdu equivalents and hopes that the example set by him will be followed by others.

"Peshwa." (Delhi).—The combined issue for May and June is entitled the "Tazkira-e-Jamil" published in honour of the Prophet's birthday. It contains a number of well-written articles on the life and mission of Prophet of Islam. More than half of this number is devoted to the cause of the Untouchable. It is a bulky production containing about 150 pages of readable matter. It is priced at annas eight only.

"Zamana." (Cawnpore).—The April issue opens with an illuminating article on the aims and objects of literature by Munshi Prem Chand in which he rightly expounds his point that true literature should be an index of the nation's progress and should be such as to stir people to healthy action. The article was first read at the conference of the progressive writers in April last and is now reproduced for the benefit of the public at large. Mr. Iqbal Warma gives a life-sketch of Baro Dehlavi and also reproduces excerpts from his poetical collections. "Pun" is a readable story.

The issue for May opens with a well-written article on "Urdu or Hindi" by Munshi Jagaswarnath Varma who pleads that Hindustani should be made the "lingua franca" of India and among other things contradicts the opinion held by certain writers that Urdu is the language of the Mussalmans only. The editor writes a very exhaustive article on the life and work of the late Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari. This issue contains some more articles and poems which will repay perusal.

"Nigar," (Lucknow).—In the issue for June Mr. Bashir Ahmad writes a very thought-provoking article about the "national language" of India in which he makes not only useful suggestion for the advancement of the Urdu language, but asks its advocates not to adopt wrecking tactics against Hindi. Another interesting article in this number is about the Federal Government of Switzerland and is written by Dr. Saiyed Jaafari. "Makhulat-e-Niaz" is continued. In another article the editor proves that Dante's "Divine Comedy" was inspired by Islam.

In its July issue the "Nigar" reproduces Maulavi Abdul Haq's article from "Urdu" about the origin and aims of the "Bharatya Sahitya Parishad" and while commenting on the same condemns the present Hindi-Urdu controversy and makes some constructive suggestions about the preservation of the Urdu language and script. Amir Ahmad Alavi writes a very illuminating article on Malik Muhammad Jaisi's "Padmawat," a lengthy "masnavi" which was completed in the days of Sher Shah Suri. The article on Nero is also well-written. The article giving a short account of Bata's life together with a description of the shoe-making industry started by him, should be of special interest to India now because of her increasing interest in the revival of industries.

SHABNAM.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE ?

Yes, no more despair. A real triumph over mental, nervous and sexual debility, only through a course of Herbal Home treatment. Success Complete satisfaction. Particulars on Request.

KAMALA WORKS, PANCHPOTA, (B. C.) BENGAL.

Reward Rs. 100

Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE, PANCHPOTA ..... BENGAL. (B.C.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

An Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru (John Lane The Bodley Head) 15s.

Planned Economy for India 2nd Edn. Sir M. Visveswaraya, Bangalore.

An Outlook for Boys and Girls (Victor Gollancz).

The Pilgrim's Way, by Humbert Wolfe (Ivor Nicholson & Watson). price 6s.

Citizenship, by J. Williatt (Oxford University Press), price Rs. 1/8

Love on the Fairway, by Archie Compston & Stanley Anderson (T. Werner Laurie).

Cynthia's Ambition, by Bazil Tozer (T. Werner Laurie).

The Message of Islam, by F. K. Khan Durrani (Manager "Truth", Lahore)., price As. 8.

Hanuman Bibishan (Guj.) by Nanabhai (Shri Dakshinamurthi, Bhavnagar)

Bharat—Lazuman (Guj.) by Nanabhai (Shri Dakshinamurthi, Bhavnagar).

Desha Diwan (Guj.) by Gunvantrai Acharya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1-12.

Tamane Ae Nahi Samajai (Guj.) by M. K. Desai (Prasthan Office),

Chaturang Ane Be Baheno (Guj.) Nagindas Parekh (Prasthan Office) price Rs. 1-4.

Russian Nari (Guj.) by C. K. Bhatt (Chalo Palatie Grantha Mala Ahmedabad).

Manas Vidynano Drishtikon (Guj.) by C. K. Bhatt (Chalo Palatie Grantha Mala.)

Animal Remains from Harappa (Government of India) price Rs. 4-10.

Late Nana Kane (Marathi) by V. R. Berde & S. S. Vanjare (J. G. Dhavan, Vaishya Vidyashram, Sasavane).

THE LATE MR. DADASAHEB VINOD

(From A Correspondent).

The death of Govindrao, alias Dadasaheb Vinod, a well-known personality in the Kolaba District, and father of Nyaya Ratna Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod of Bombay, occurred on Sunday last at his 70th year. Sjt. Dadasaheb Vinod took great interest in the agricultural and social uplift of the District and hundreds of farmers looked upon him as their friend, guide and helpmate. He always sided with them in their strikes against Zamindars and moneylenders. In him the district has lost a valiant public worker. He worked for over thirty years as a trustee of the Kankeshwar Ganapati Temple estates and discharged his duties with great efficiency and alertness.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Continued from Page 8.)

ports from Czechoslovakia to India, already in value considerably less than imports. An improvement in this direction will, it may be presumed, contribute to the consolidation of the position in regard to India's export interests and development, as indeed possible. This is a matter worthy of attention in India, in view of signs of revival in Czechoslovakia which can assert as well in the country's position as a buyer of Indian products and the fact of Czechoslovakia occupying a favourable position in regard to capacity for supply of various items in India's import trade. In reference to the situation relating to agriculture, Gerald Druce makes a special mention of the land reform in Czechoslovakia with extensive redistribution of land in rural areas, which he underlines, has also proved a valuable asset in saving storms and winning popular allegiance. Gerald Druce has an interesting chapter on Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, as the "Times" puts it in a recent article, according to discerning travellers one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. He pays a great praise to the Kavarnas of Prague, to which those who know the town will readily agree. The Kavarnas, he explains, are something more than coffee-houses or cafes, they function greatly as well as social centres and reading rooms, great many of them being also equipped with a wide variety of periodicals and important foreign publications in several languages. A useful chapter is devoted to the spas, for which Czechoslovakia is renowned and some of which like Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad), Marianske Lazne (Marienbad), Frantishkovy Lazne (Franzensbad), Luhacnovice, Piestany, bring visitors for holiday and cure from all parts of the world. A short summary gives the special healing qualities of the different important spas.

The new volume of Gerald Druce is well-suited to serve as a useful guide to Czechoslovakia. That in fact is its purpose. The author himself indicates this when he writes in the preface that the aim is "to give readers an idea of life and conditions in this, the most interesting country of Central Europe." Seen from a wider angle, Czechoslovakia is a country, whose rise represents a development of much interest and in connection greatly the work of its first President, Masaryk, and its present President, Benesh, who this very day (28th of May) celebrates the first anniversary of his presidentships. Readers for closer information about these may well turn to:—President Masaryk Tells His Story. Recounted by Karal Capek. (Allen & Unwin: London); Benesh: Statesman of Central Europe. By Professor Crabites. (Routledge: London); My War Memories. By Dr. Edvard Benesh. (Allen & Unwin); and A Short History of Czechoslovakia. By Dr. Krofta. (William and Norgate: London.)

"N."

He Gave Us Mantra Of Swaraj

Lokmanya's Memorable Services To India

"Paved Way For National Consciousness"

MONUMENTAL WORK, FIT TO BE INSCRIBED IN LETTERS OF GOLD, ON INDIA'S ROLL OF HONOUR

"It was Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who gave India, her political Gaytri Mantra—The Mantra of Indian Independence. As we near the Goal of Independence, the memory of the great leader, the great Guide of the Nation who pointed out the illumined path towards the goal in the surrounding darkness, gets clearer and the intense love of the people towards him increases. It was Lokamanya Tilak who taught Indians that without Sacrifice and Struggle nothing could be achieved. He taught the people by personally setting an example himself."

So observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding over a crowded meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the People's Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening to celebrate the 16th death anniversary of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Glowing tributes were paid to the departed leader by speakers at a number of meetings held in the city on Saturday evening. Meetings were held at Bhatwadi, Girgaum, at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, in C. Ward, at Chinchpokli and in the suburbs.

REMOVE CURSE OF ILLITERACY

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in proposing the name of Mrs. Naidu for the chair, said that he had just come after starting a work which he was sure was nearest and dearest to the heart of the Lokamanya. He referred to the newly started Literary Association. He thought that removal of illiteracy was the best way towards the attainment of the goal, and he was sure that everyone would join towards making the humble undertaking of the speaker a success.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her speech, said that the celebration of the 16th death anniversary of the Lokamanya was, in other words, the celebration of the 16th birth anniversary of National Consciousness in India. The speaker said that the late Lokamanya had a sweet and dear personality and was lovable. He was the Guide of the Nation, who pointed out his illuminating finger towards the correct path to reach the Goal of Indian Independence.

LOKAMANY'S TENACITY.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said that she had the privilege of knowing and working with the great leader. She recounted what had happened in London in the Committee Room of the House of Commons, where the Joint Parliamentary Committee was recording evidence regarding the giving of some more reforms for India. People who were thought to be repressentative of India gave evidence before the Committee. On a certain morning Lokamanya Tilak who was in England offered to give evidence.

Mrs. Naidu said that if there was any one who could speak on behalf of India it was Lokamanya Tilak. Then it was that she witnessed an act of discourtesy by the members of the Parliamentary Committee. Some of the ill-bred members walked out of the Committee room as soon as the Lokamanya came forward to give evidence on behalf of the Home Rule League. A lesser man would have been perplexed as to what he should do. But not so Lokamanya Tilak. Unperturbed he gave evidence with such clearness as if nothing had happened.

HIS POLITICAL GAYITRI MANTRAM.

Mrs. Naidu concluding said that Lokamanya led a simple life. He was an ordinary citizen of Poona, yet he was the great leader who gave India her political Gayitri Mantram—"Swaraj is My Birthright, and I shall have it."

ARCHITECT OF INDIAN NATION

Mr. K. M. Munshi the next speaker recalled the days when he was a volunteer of the Congress. He said that he had a clear recollection of what happened at the Surat Congress when he worked as a volunteer of the Lal-Bal-Pal Group in the Congress. The speaker had also come into close touch with the Lokamanya, as the Secretary of the Home Rule League. The guiding principles of Lokamanya Tilak were two. One was that he was for offering uncompromising resistance against foreign rule, and, secondly, he was a strong believer in the fact that the root strength and power lay in the people alone, and he was not a believer either in petitioning or in logic. Lokamanya impressed on the people of India that nothing could be achieved for India unless people were ready to work and sacrifice. The historian of the future would surely include the name of Lokamanya Tilak as one of the three architects of the Indian Nation.

MONUMENTAL WORK

Mr. Nagindas Master, said that the Lokamanya was a great patriot, deep thinker and an inspiring teacher. Not only did he teach the people how to live through his great work on Gita, but, through "Kesari", taught and educated his countrymen the lessons of freedom. His inspiring message stirred the hearts of the people and make them think of their rights and responsibilities. His monumental work during the earlier part of this century was greatly responsible for the recent upheaval in the political life of the country. He always rose to the occasion, whenever there was a crisis, and was never perturbed

Continued on Page 40)

To mark the 16th Death Anniversary of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, prominent members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee made floral offerings to the Lokamanya's Statue on the Chowpatty Sands on Saturday morning. In the evening a large number of women went in a procession to Chowpatty to make similar flower offerings to the state.

Rs. 5,000 —— FACE COMPETITION

For Entry Coupon of the above Competition See Page 29 of this issue.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY. ORDER IMMEDIATELY.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" RELEASED?

Unconfirmed Message From Almora

According to a message received by local "Janmabhumi", on Saturday from Almora, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (the "Frontier Gandhi") was released that (Saturday) morning.

Confirmation of this news was not received by us, through any source, up to the time of going to press.

(PROCESSION REPORT ON PAGE 37)

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ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Ltd., Delhi District Organisers on pay and commission basis for the Bombay Presidency. Really prosperous and permanent opening for capable men. Apply immediately giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., Post Box 156, Delhi. (6663).

Wanted a B. Sc. or Inter-Science passed Mahomedan candidate to serve temporarily in the Anglo-Urdu School, Malegaon, on Rs. 45 p.m. Apply before 8th August, 1936. (Sd.) B. D. Shah, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon Municipality, Dist. Nasik. (3658).

12. TO BE LET.

Offices, Large and Small, Second floor, Ismail Building, opposite Flora Fountain. Airy and well-lighted, fronting Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Moderate rents. Apply on the premises to Dastur and Co., Solicitors. (6658).

48. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6574).

72. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—The Great Home Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Yusuff Building, Fort, Bombay, invites applications for the post of District Organisers for Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Gaekwar State Territory and Kathiawar. Salary and Commission. Scientific publicity assured. Write to Agency Manager. (6659).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Due to a Thorough Overhaul of the Darjeeling Electric Power-House, the following materials are offered for Sale at exceptionally low rates:—1. Switches and cut-outs. 2. Oil fuses, Lightning Arrestors and Primary Cut-outs. 3. Measuring instruments. 4. Transformers. 5. Motors and switchboards. All reasonable offer will be duly entertained. For particulars and details apply to: "Secretary, Darjeeling Municipality, Darjeeling." (6660).

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CHANGE OF NAME

THE INDIAN PROVIDENT FUNDS SOCIETY,

As a result of the Calcutta High Court Decision

With effect from 11TH AUGUST, 1934, we are CHANGING OUR NAME TO:—

"PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY" KARACHI.

The Society was started in 1930.

Relief in the FAMILY RELIEF FUND, VETERANS & MARRIAGE FUND given since that year upto 31-3-1935: Rs. 23,66,479/-

We are now introducing "REGULAR LIFE ASSURANCE" tables in addition to the existing Marriage Fund & Family Relief Fund and Veterans classes.

DURGADAS B. ADVANI,
Managing Director.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gajanan Raghunath Mule, a resident of Karjat, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on a charge of exposing for sale a book which contained obscene literature and obscene pictures.

The accused was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day and released on a bail of Rs. 200 with one surety, who is to deposit Rs. 75 in cash.

It was stated that the accused advertised in a Marathi weekly that he was selling a book named "Anangrang or Ratishastra." The accused resided at Karjat and was the proprietor of a sex institute.

The Bombay C.I.D. purchased a book and found that it contained obscene literature and obscene pictures and, therefore, the accused was arrested.

Suspicion of the fidelity of a woman is stated to be the motive behind a serious stabbing affray, early on Friday morning in a B. D. D. Chawl, at Bhoiwada.

Two men—an unemployed mill-worker and a school-teacher—and the woman were found in the passage of the Chawl with stab-wounds.

Damodar Gyanoo, the teacher, despite the injuries he had received, managed to reach the Bhoiwada Police Station and make a complaint that Baboo Balwant Fulpgar had assaulted him and a woman.

The Police hurried to the scene and found the woman and Baboo Balwant—the alleged assailant—lying down with stab-wounds.

Wanibai, the woman, was sent to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The police were considerably puzzled to find the alleged assailant Babu Balwant in a serious condition. His dying declaration was recorded by a magistrate. In this he, it is alleged, stated that the teacher was his assailant.

Babu succumbed to his injuries early this morning.

Enquiries show that the woman Wanibai Dhondiram, was the mistress of Baboo Balwant, the deceased. Baboo is stated to have suspected Wanibai of illicit intimacy with another man.

Story at inquest

At the inquest to-day, Rangoobai Kessoo, sister of Baboo, gave evidence. She stated that there was a commotion in the passage of the building on Friday and when she opened her room, she noticed one Dhondiram seated on her brother's chest. She saw blood on the clothes of Baboo.

For police investigations, the inquiry was adjourned to August 8.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Amount Of Awards In "Palamkote Prizes"

It is understood that in connection with the "Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote Prizes" awarded annually to the three Zoroastrian Parsis gaining the highest positions at the Trinity College of Music Diploma "Pianoforte" Examinations (Fellow, Licentiate and Associate), beginning with the awards to be made in the examinations of the current year the prizes will be:—

Fellowship (F.T.C.L.) Gold medal and cash prize of £16.

Licentiate (L. T. C. L.) Gold medal and cash prize of £14.

Associate (A. T. C. L.) Gold medal and cash prize of £12.

OSBORNE SMITH TO RESIGN?

The correspondent of a contemporary is responsible for the news that Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Reserve Bank, is likely to resign very soon, on account of acute differences in policy with Sir James Grigg, Finance Member with the Government of India.

The same correspondent further opines that Sir Osborne, who is in London at present, will return in October, and may serve in his present capacity till the expiry of the contracted period, after which he will take up a job in a London bank.

If such contingency arises, Sir James Taylor, who is now Senior Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, will be nominated as the Managing Governor, thereby rendering the posts of both the Deputy Governors vacant, as Sir Sikander Hyat Khan will have resigned by that time, owing to his political preoccupation.—United Press.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner at the adjourned inquest on the body of Nurbanoo Habibullah (8 years), who was knocked down by a motor lorry at Ibrahim Rahimtoolah Road on July 26 last. The girl died on the spot.

SYMPATHY FOR AMBERNATH STRIKERS

The following two telegrams have been received from the Secretary, Assam Bengal Match Factory Workers' Union Dhubri (Assam) and its workers expressing their sympathy for the worker of Match Factory at Ambernath and declaring their readiness to go on sympathetic strike if the management did not concede the demands of workers at Ambernath immediately:

(1) "Secretary, Match Workers' Union, Ambernath, Bombay."

"Comrades, continue strike to the last. Do not surrender an inch. Dhubri workers ready for sympathetic strike. Inform strike or lock out.—Chakravarty."

(2) "Comrades, Dhubri workers advise to demand that average

MONSOON STRONG IN U. P.

POONA, Aug. 1.

Both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon have strengthened generally. The monsoon has also been strong in the United Provinces and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces east Central India, east Central Provinces, Konkan Malabar and local in Bengal west United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, West Central Provinces, east and north Punjab the North West Frontier Province, southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

The Chief Amounts of Rainfall are Victoria Point five inches Ratnagiri, Karwar four; Port Blair, Amherst Cuttack, Cawnpore, Mahableshwar, Marmagao three; Mercara two.

The monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma, Kanara, Konkan and strengthen in the Deccan and Mysore. Rainfall will continue widespread in the United Provinces, east Central India, Orissa, Assam and extend in the Central Provinces.—A. P.

Four Adi-Andhra youths have embraced Islam at Rajahmundry. After conversion, the youths were taken round the town in procession.

GOD versus MAN

See this eternal struggle depicted and vividly picturized in an highly emotional drama produced by

Ranjit Movietone

Prabhu-ka-Pyara

A CHANDULAL SHAH Production

now shown at

West-End Talkies

Inimitable Artiste--

Empress of Emotions

GOHAR

AND

E. BILLIMORIA

play the leading roles !

ARYA SAMAJ TRUSTEESHIP

New Appointment Confirmed At Annual Meeting

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Arya Samaj was held last week with Mr. Nagindas T. Master in the chair.

Minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary then read the annual report of the work done during the 61st year of the Samaj. Amendments to delete pages 17 to 32 and 42 to 46 were adopted, in toto by an overwhelming majority.

The annual accounts were similarly read and pass. The meeting then adopted the resolutions recommended by the managing body and thereby confirmed the appointment of Pandit Vijayashanker Moolshanker as one of the trustees of the immovable property of the Samaj and ratified the actions and steps of the same Pandit Vijayashanker during the last year and requested the other trustees to do the needful in the matter of including his name amongst themselves.

Office Bearers

The meeting then proceeded to elect the managing body for the ensuing year consisting of 33 members including the 5 trustees. The following were appointed as Honorary office bearers for next year:—

Mr. R. G. Gyani (President), Messrs Bhanjibhai Dhyabhai Gangadas Dahyabhai and Jamubhai P. Kaku (Vice Presidents), Vallabhdas, R. Mehta (Secretary), Mr. Takhumal Tarachand, (treasurer), Mr. Sabhajit Mishra (librarian) and Mr. G. S. Sopariwala (auditor.)

The meeting then sanctioned the budget for the next year. The meeting then adopted the resolution mourning the loss of the Late Swami Omkar Sachidanandji recording his services and appreciation of the Samaj.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT POLICE "PURGE"

29 Native Police Dismissed

SINGAPORE, (By Mail.)

Twenty-nine native police have been dismissed from the Federated Malay State of Perak Police Force for "wholesale bribery and corruption."

Nine sergeants and corporals have been reduced to the ranks, and 15 others severely reprimanded.

This drastic action followed a three-day inquiry by Mr. E. Bagot, the British Police Chief, at Taiping, the Capital of Perak.—Reuter.

WELL DONE,

Mrs. KHOTE

The audiences compliment Mrs. Khote as they watch her presenting SOUDAMINI, the ruthless piratess, a staunch devotee to her cause and yet a loving mother in

AMAR JYOTI
AMAR JYOTI
(IMMORTAL FLAME)

PRABHAT'S wonder picture that has taken the whole of Bombay by storm—

PRABHAT'S AND INDIA'S
1st. Daring Sea-Romance
Starring
MRS. KHOTE,
SHANTA APTE
VASANTEE
CHANDRAMOHAN
and directed by
V. SHANTARAM
who gave you jewels like "Amritmanthan", "Dharmatma"

AMAR JYOTI
(IMMORTAL FLAME)
in
5th GLORIOUS WEEK
at
KRISHNA

Daily 3 Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on
Sat., Sun., and Holidays

Another Great Success
of the Famous
BENGAL TRIO

WOMAN'S CHALLENGE
"KOLHAPUR" SUPER

Directed by:
P. ATTORTHY

Starring:
RATANBAI

Supported by:
MASTER VITHAL
NANASAHEB PHATAK
MASTER MODAK
HAFISZEE
SUDHABALA
RAJA PANDIT

Meet them to-day at—
MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on
Sat., Sun. and Holidays

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.),

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. A Religious Service, (Congregational), from Whitefield's Tabernacle, London.
9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude.
9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. A Programme of New Gramophone Records.
10-15 p.m. A Recital by Egerton Tidmarsh (Pianoforte). Sing a song of Sixpence; Flying Moments (Leo Livens.) To the Moon (Felix Swinstead). Ballad in A flat, Op. 47 (Chopin).

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s and 31.36 Metres 9565 kc/s.

10-30 a.m. "Gayanachi Haous." A Musical Play (Marathi) Directed by Shamla Mazgaokar.
11-15 a.m. Musical Concert. By Mehbubjan of Sholapur. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-30 p.m. Talk (English): "The Lighter Side of the Monsoon." By R. N. Karanjia.
12-45 p.m. The V.U.B. Ensemble.
6-30 p.m. Relay from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
7-20 p.m. "Ten minutes of good Health." By Anem.
7-30 p.m. "Highlights of 1935" A Retrospective Programme. Devised and written by Cecil Madden. A.B.C. Recorded Programme.)
8-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Literary Notes by Airmail." By W. W. Russell.
8-45 p.m. "A Musical Journey to Austria." By L. A. Bund.
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-10 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. (S.B.) The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra In popular Tunes and Indumati Ladge, in light songs

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Arti. By A. I. R. Orchestra. (Chorus).
8-10 a.m. Ghulam Farid. Bhajan.
8-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Khayal Asa.
8-30 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Khayal Bilawal.
8-37 a.m. Afzal Hussain. Thumri Bhairwin.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Rainy Season." By Khadija Omar.
9-0 a.m. Girja Shankar Chakravarty of Calcutta. Classical Music.
9-45 a.m. Sarangi—Alap Jonpuri.
9-50 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazal Sarang. "Mere dil men pake jagah naitere Rukh ki jalwagarirahi Na kahin chall na kahin phiri isi shishe men yehpa rahi." (Amin minal).
10-0 a.m. A Programme of Gramophone Records.
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Siri Tank.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Farid. "Bet abiyon men kiun shat-i-furqat basar hui Aisabt-t-ighan bat a tujhe his ki nazar hui." (Bekhud.)
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani.)
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Tilak Kamod.
6-50 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Handol.
7-0 p.m Ghulam Farid. "Thama hai aj dil-i-beqarar mushkil se. Mila hai jabr peh kuchh! ikht iyar mushkil se." (Bekhud.)
7-10 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Khamoshi ka kaha sab hal shkon ne zaban ho kar Miri ankhon se hasrat phut nikli dastan ho kar." (Hafeez.)
7-20 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Mouth Organ. Dance Tunes. (Assisted by A.I.R. Orchestra).
7-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Ibn-e-Batuta." By Sheikh Ata-ur-Rahman.
8-45 p.m. Girja Shankar Chakravarty of Calcutta. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani.)
9-30 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English.)
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Little drops of Water." By M. T. Gibling.
10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres., 6,109 kc/s.

8.36 a.m. Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. Vocal Music. (Bengali.)
8-46 p.m. Ratneshwar Mukerjee—Light Classical.
9-6 p.m. Zamiruddin Khan—Light.
9-26 p.m. Krishna Chandra Dey+ Light.
9-46 p.m. Haridas Banerjee—Humorous.
10-1 a.m. Indubala—Light Classical.
10-21 a.m. Betar Orchestra.
10-31 a.m. Talk (Bengali): "Stage and Screen." By Spectator.
10-51 p.m. (S.B.) Musical Selections. (Recorded) from the Studio.
11-6 p.m. (S.B.) Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. Interval Item Artiste:—Theodore Chaliapine—Bass.
5-36 p.m. (S.B.) Special Children's Service. By Scholars of the Old Church Sunday School. Sponsored by the Indian Sunday School Union.
6-6 p.m. (S.B.) Church Service Relayed from St. John's Church.
7-21 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Graphology—A Guide to Human Hearts. By Ranjit Chandra Sanyal.
7-36 p.m. A Musical Entertainment organised by S. N. Sircar. Vocal Music. Ajit Kumar Basu.
7-46 p.m. Kumari Santwana Sen.
7-56 p.m. Kumari Renu Bose.
8-6 p.m. Jagabandhu Chowdhury.
8-16 p.m. Kumari Baruna Chowdhury.
8-26 p.m. Kumari Indira Ghose. Instrumental Music.
8-36 p.m. Ranibala Chatterjee—Esraj Solo.
8-51 p.m. (S.B.) News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. (S.B.) News in English.
9-21 p.m. (S.B.) A Recital Baritone Solos by Peter Dawson, Pianoforte Solos by Mark Hambourg.

The preliminary electoral rolls for the new Madras provincial legislature which were expected to be published on August 15, may not be ready before August 25.

HIND MATA

CINEMA
TAMIL PICTURE ON
SUNDAY & MONDAY
MORNING AT 10 A. M.
Bharat Film of COIMBATORE

MANOHARA

Featuring:—
R. B. Retired Judge—
P. S. AMBAONA, M.P.R.S.

KOHINOOR
DADAR.B.B.

Commencing from 1st August

Darkest Africa

A Republic Jungle Serial

Daily at
5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee Daily 2-30 p.m.

HIND MATA
DADAR
Commencing from 1st Aug., 1936

NEW THEATRES'
Record-breaking serial

Dhoop-Chhaon

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee Sat., Sun.—2-30 p.m.

Wellington CINEMA
Dhobi Talao
Three Shows to-day and to-morrow
at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Qimti Qurbani

Madan Theatres Super-Talkie with
ROSIE—KHALIL and a Superb Cast
'Phone 22666.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 13, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 1, 1305
Hightide: 11-46 23-35
Lowtide: 4-52 17-49
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 7h 14m
Bombay Students' Conference opens, Muzaffarabad Hall, 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Monday, August 3.

Cocoanut Day: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (249 Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Sjt. B. M. Thingalaya will deliver a public lecture in Kanarese on "Dharma" at 9 a.m. (S T.).

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, a public meeting will be held in the hall of the Servants of India Society, (Sandhurst Road, Girgaum) to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Messrs. N. M. Joshi and B. N. Gokhale will speak on "The Liberal Programme." Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart will preside

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN MILLS
LILLI PALMER
in
"FIRST OFFENCE"
A thrilling story of a boy and a girl who dared to love each other amidst the dangers of car-thieving in Paris
A GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE

CAPITOL
To-day & To-morrow
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

See GARBO as she was 12 years ago taking her FIRST real chance!
Also
"CITY OF BEAUTIFUL NONSENSE"
With EMLYN WILLIAMS

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Joyless Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Speed." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"First Offence". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.
GLOBE—"Majnu 1935." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-0, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC— "Woman's Challenge". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p. m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mr Deeds Goes to Town." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Laurel and Hardy Comedy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Milky Way." Time as usual
EDWARD—"Adventures of Rex and Rinty." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Little Lord Fauntleroy." Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Qimti Qurbani." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara". Daily at usual time.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

BOMBAY BULLION TRADE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the Shroffs and Bullion Merchants of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Kalbadevi Road.

GAVRISHANKER JAYANTI

Under the auspices of Samasta Nagar Mandal, Gavrishanker Oza Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, Khar, at 5-30 p.m. when Sjt. Chandrashanker N. Pandya will speak on "Gaga Oza.—A Creative Statesman." Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta will preside.

CLOTH PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

A public meeting of Cloth Printers and Dyers will be held under the auspices of the Cloth Printers' Association to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the Peoples Jinnah Hall. Mr. Y. J Meherally will preside.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual gathering of the above Association will be publicly held at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. M. Giriappa, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madras.

LATE DR. V. M. KULKARNI

The first anniversary of the late Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, the Founder of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association and the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, will be celebrated, under the joint auspices of the Association and College, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's premises at Sethna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. Mr. H. Shankar Rau will preside

CLOTH PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

A procession of the members of the Cloth Printers' Association will start from the Association Office, Bapu Khote Building, near Pydhownie to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

The procession will proceed to Jinnah Hall, when a meeting will be held at 10 a.m.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and Dr. Shaikh, Mr. M. R. Masani and others will speak.

Mr. Ali Asghar Keyvani has been appointed Iranian Consul in Bombay, vice Mr. Andos Samad Aliabadi transferred to Teheran.

UPAKARMA CEREMONY

AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the Sree Rama Sachidananda Samaj, the Yajurvedi Upakarmam will be performed at the Samaj Hall, Ground floor, Krishna Building No. 1, Parel, to-day (Sunday) between 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

AT SRINIVAS BUILDING

Srirangam Regunathachariar (Sri Vaishnava Vathiar) will conduct Ejur Upakarmam to-day (Sunday) between 6 a. m. to 12 noon at No. 14, Ground Floor, Srinivas Building, Matunga G. I. P.

AT ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Sjts. Ranga Vadyar, Vydeshwara Vadyar, Ramaswamy Vadyar and V. L. Rama Vadyar will conduct Yejurveda and Rigveda Upakarmam to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) respectively from 6 a.m. in the Samaj Hall.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY, LTD.

The 13th annual general meeting of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 17, Kohinoor Road, Dadar to-day (Sunday).

AT MATUNGA

Yajurveda Upakarmam will be conducted by Brahmasri Vaidhyanatha Srouthigal (alias Melatur Vadhiar) today (Sunday) at Napoo Hall, Matunga between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

Rugveda Upakarmam will be conducted on the following day at his residence, next to Asthika Samaj, Matunga

AT SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The Yajurveda Upakarma will be conducted by Brahmasri Mylapore Subramania Sastrigal in the Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. and Rigveda Upakarma to-morrow (Monday) at 8-30 a.m

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, the Shravani Upakarmam ceremony will be performed between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. to-morrow (Monday) at Bhau Daji Building, Saraswat Colony, Matunga (G. I. P.) which is open to all the members of the community residing in the city and suburbs.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church), Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation: Why, Where and How?" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m

LECTURE ON GITA

Mahopadesaka Sastra Ratna Maruvur Ganesha Sastrigal, the well-known Vedantic scholar, will give a discourse on "The Essence of Gita" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganapathi Bhuvan, Dadar G. I. P.

64TH BIRTHDAY OF NIGAMANAND

The 64th birthday anniversary of Paramhansa Sri Nigamanand Saraswati Dev of Bengal will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Ayurved Chikitsa Mandir, Anna Balvant Building, Girgaum Road

IRAN'S CONSULS IN BOMBAY

Send Off And Welcome By Yazdians

The retiring Iran Consul H. E. Aghaye Abdos Samad Aliabadi and Madame Aliabadi were given a hearty send-off and Mr. Ali Asghar Keyvani, the new Consul for Iran in Bombay, was given a hearty welcome by Mr. M. T. Afshar, President of the Anjomane Fotowate Yazdian and its members at the Green's Restaudant on Saturday evening when a tea party was held in their honour. A large number of distinguished guests were invited on the occasion which included Consuls for Belgium, Germany, France, Iraq and Poland, Justice Tyebji, Justice Wadia, Hon. Sir Suleman C. Mitha and others.

After the refreshment Mr. M. T. Afshar read an address eulogising the services of the outgoing Consul in which he stated that the Iranian community in Bombay would never forget the good work done by him and prayed to God that he might live long to enjoy further honours at the hands of of H. I. Majesty the Shah of Iran.

The retiring Consul made a suitable reply and thanked the members of the Anjomane Fotowate Yazdian for their kind words and said what he had done for them was his duty in accordance with the command of His Imperial Majesty.

Mr. Afshar then welcomed the incoming Consul to which Mr. Ali Asghar Keyvani the new Consul, thanked the assembly for their kind words.

VIOLIN CONCERT

In aid of the South Indians' Welfare Society, there will be a violin concert by Sangit Vidwan Puthucode Mahadeva Bhagavatar with suitable accompaniments to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

IN ARYA SAMAJ

To-morrow (Monday) at 8 a.m. Shravani Upakarma religious ceremony will be celebrated in Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadvadi according to Vedic rites, specially prepared from mantras of four Vedas in order that every sect of Hindus can take part. The public is requested to attend the function and come in time with necessary things. Sacred thread diksha will be given to new comers. Special arrangement has been made for ladies to celebrate the sacred thread ceremony.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Freddie
BARTHOLOMEW
DOLORES COSTELLO
BARRYMORE
C. AUBREY SMITH
in United Artists'
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
"It will delight all manner of audiences, critical or casual, with its high comedy, effective pathos, genuine feeling and fine dramatic unfoldment."
Also
Latest Silly Symphony
IN ALL-COLOUR
"ELMER ELEPHANT"
Free List Suspended

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

With the temperature hovering about 87, and the sun shining brightly every day, Bombay was almost approaching summer conditions for some days before the middle of this week. The rainfall which was fifteen degrees above the normal at the beginning of this month, came down to an inch below, at the end of July. Fortunately, however, one was greeted with a sharp shower as one got up on Wednesday morning, and since then we are having regular showers. The weather once again is monsoonish.

'Counsel Of Defeat'

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's presence in the city, on his return journey from Karachi, was availed of by the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen, to do a little propaganda against the acceptance of office. A largely attended meeting was held at the People's Jinnah Hall, where also it will be remembered Mr. Satyamurti delivered his 'tour de force' for "the capture of the citadels of power" a few days ago Dr. Pattabhi referred to the various drawbacks in the Government of India Act, and proved how illusory was the power given to the Ministers under the new dispensation. Likening the coming reforms to a body, the lecturer said that 'the head which represented the Federation was severed and was kept in London, and the truncated body was given to this country."

Students' Conference

The Students' Conference, about which we have been hearing so much during the last few weeks, began yesterday at the Muzafarabad Hall under the presidency of Dr. Sumant Mehta. The enthusiasm which the Conference has evoked among the student population in the city was very apparent yesterday, and it cannot be gainsaid that there is pulsating a new life among our students at present. Though the Conference may be said to be the direct result of the recent Matriculation agitation, the idea has been in the air for long, and none can question either the significance or the utility of the conference. Yesterday was occupied mainly by the speeches of the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee and by a discussion on the Students' Charter, drawn up by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose. The several resolutions on the agenda will be taken up for discussion to-day. The last week was observed as the Students' Week and a series of lectures was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall to popularise the idea of the Conference.

Motor Accidents

There has been a plethora of motor accidents in this city during the last few weeks, many of them having, unfortunately, proved fatal. Instances of death due to rash driving are occurring almost every week. The Bombay police are trying their best for safety first, but it is evident that unless the road-hogs are dealt with more stringently, there can be no security for the pedestrians. The penalties imposed in such cases are not only mild but almost ridiculous. Only last month, a motorist who was convicted of having caused the death of a person while driving his car in a drunken state, was punished with a fine of Rs. 300! There is a keen public indignation prevailing against this misplaced leniency, and suggestions are being to made to restrict the speed of the cars in the crowded localities, and to make the laws more severe and strict.

Still They Come!

It is understood that a foreign syndicate proposes to build a new cinema house in this city, on a most magnificent scale. There are already nearly two-score theatres in this city and the prospect of one more being added to them, though it may please the fans, is causing great perturbation among the proprietors of the present theatres. The Motion Picture Society has addressed a strongly worded protest to the authorities in this matter, and, further developments are keenly awaited.

Dhobies Mobilise

There has been lately a great commotion in the washermen of Bombay, due to the enhancement in the charges of the washing-stones by the Municipality. Various protest meetings are being held and it is decided to convene a regular 'Parishad' (conference) of Dhobies in the near future to mobilise their ranks and to start an organised protest against the increase in rates.

LOVE'S LEVEL CROSSING...

Where forbidden love finds its fulfilment and atonement.

Where life's baser passions find their solvent in the sublime sacrifice of a noble soul.

This is a railway level crossing hallowed by the memory of an "untouchable" girl who gave up her life that others may live.

Achhut Kanya

BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT SOCIAL DRAMA

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI, ASHOK KUMAR

Produced by: HIMANSU RAI

Directed by: FRANZ OSTEN

Story by: NIRANJAN PAL

TUNEFUL MUSIC

BEWITCHING DANCES

THRILLING ROMANCE

COMIC PUNCHES

Now running 3rd WEEK

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.

To-day and To-morrow 2-45 p. m.

Roxy Cinema New Queen's Road.

WASHERMEN TO UNITE

Central Organisation Planned: Idea Of Conference Favoured

The Secretary of the Bombay Dhobies' Union in a statement to the Press says:—

On Wednesday last a preliminary meeting of the Dhobies, laundry-men and others was held at Dabholkar Wadi, when the following resolutions were arrived at, indicating that the proposed conference will be held in Bombay on Thursday, August 6.

"This meeting of the representatives of the washing company-wallas of Bombay is of opinion that there is need for one strong central organisation of the washermen of Bombay and, therefore, resolves that the Bombay Dhobies' Union be made the central organisation and that all the men involved in the trade, either private-wallas, gaonthiwallas or company-wallas should join the above and strengthen it so as to compel the authorities and the public to concede the reasonable demands of the Washermen of Bombay.

Dhobies' Demands.

The demands are regarding:—

(a) Facilities for washing ghats in Bombay.

(b) Water, stones, lights, bhatties, drying-grounds.

(c) Reduction in rents at present demanded.

(d) Increase in charges for washing clothes.

"This meeting resolves that representatives be appointed as additional members of the managing committee of the above Union with a view to giving a representative character to the demands to be formulated.

"This meeting supports wholeheartedly the idea of holding a conference of dhobies of Bombay with a view to making preparations for carrying out the aims and objects of the Union stated above and bringing pressure upon the authorities to concede the demands of the washermen of Bombay, arrangements for which should be made by the enlarged managing committee of the Dhobies' Union.

"This meeting strongly protests against increase of rents at the Mahalaxmi Dhobi Ghat and calls upon the Municipality to rescind the resolution of the Standing Committee, failing which the united Washermen's Conference will be forced to resort to active resistance against the Municipality.

TROUBLE OVER TEMPLE

Police Avert Riot Between Sikhs And Harijans

KARACHI, August 1.

The timely intervention of the police averted what could be described as a serious communal rioting when over thirty Akali Sikhs armed with 'Kirpans' arrayed themselves in front of the Balmik Hindu Mandir in Naryanpur Colony, which belonged to the sweepers of Karachi, claiming its possession.

Devotees in the Mandir and followers of Rishi Balmik, raised an alarm and the sweepers armed with lathis came running to defend their sacred place of worship. The situation was alarming but before anything untoward happened, police arrived at the scene and drove the Akalis away.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" disclosed that the Mandir was built by the Hindu sweepers sixty years ago. Recently some Akalis converted a few of the sweepers (Harijans) into Sikhism and then began to claim the Mandir as theirs.—United Press.

SUTCLIFFE DOES IT AGAIN

Completes 1,000 Runs Of Season For 18th Consecutive Year

LONDON, July 29

Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by an innings and 170 runs in two days.

In reply to Middlesex's first innings total of 127, they made 469, towards which Sutcliffe contributed a brilliant double century. When he reached 113, he completed a thousand runs for the season for the eighteenth consecutive year. His 202 occupied him for 375 minutes. He obtained his second hundred in 135 minutes. He hit 18 fours and did not give the semblance of a chance.

Hampshire gained a fine victory over Lancashire by eight wickets. Commencing their second innings with a defict of 45, Lancashire had 51 on the board for the loss of a wicket. Then Creese, a slow left-arm bowler, in on spell took 8 wickets for 13 runs, and Lancashire were all out for 99, Hants made the required runs for the loss of two wickets.

The following are results of first class cricket matches which began on July 29:—

Nottinghamshire vs. Kent

Kent won on first innings. **Kent 415 and 143 (Woolley 57, Voce 4 for 70, Larwood 6 for 64). Notts 283 and 181 for 9 (Wright 6 for 72).**

Worcestershire vs. Glamorgan

Glamorgan won on first innings. Worcester 143 and 163 for 5 declared (Bull 66, Reed 4 for 55). Glamorgan 151 and 56 for 4.

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire

Sussex won on first innings. There was no play on Friday. Northants 169 and 105 for 5. Sussex 231.—Reuter.

AIR LINER MISSING

Lifeboats And Steamers Searching Heavy Seas

LONDON, August 1.

Life-boats and steamers are searching the heavy seas for an air liner carrying eight passengers, a pilot and a wireless operator missing off the Channel Islands.

The machine belongs to Jersey Airways and was flying from Guernsey to Jersey.

The passengers include five British holiday-makers.—Reuter.

HITLER OPENS OLYMPIC GAMES

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

Herr Hitler opened the Olympic games. The ceremony was somewhat marred by rain.—Reuter.

BRITISH REFUGEES FROM MADRID

LONDON, August 1.

The Cruiser "Devonshire" is on its way to England from Valencia with 350 refugees from Madrid. Hundred more are expected from Valencia to-morrow, whereafter about 300 Britons will still remain in the Capital.—Reuter.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

HAMILTON, (By Mail).

Franklin resident while eating her breakfast egg recently, was astonished to find it contained a penny. The coin was dark in colour and dented in the centre. The egg was of an ordinary type but was discoloured inside.—Reuter.

Italy's Denial Of Arms Supply

Rebels Routed 11 Miles From Madrid

Insurgents Massing In Thousands For Big Attack On San Sebastian

The fate of Madrid hangs in balance. Fierce fighting for the defence of the capital still continues.

While the Spanish insurgents claim to have reached a point only 11 miles from Madrid, the rebels have been routed 35 miles west of the Capital.

The rebels are reported to be massing thousands of troops for a big attack on San Sebastian.

ITALY'S DENIAL

Not Supplying Arms To Spain

ROME, August. 1.

The Government is inquiring into the reported crash of an Italian 'plane in Alegeria yesterday.

Official circles point out that the Italian Government is not supplying planes or arms to the contending forces in Spain, and if any has been supplied, it is purely a private transaction.—Reuter.

REBELS ACTIVE

Plan Big Attack On San Sebastian

LONDON, July 31.

While the Spanish insurgents claim to have reached a point only 11 miles from Madrid the Spanish Government claims that the insurgents have been routed 35 miles west of Madrid, losing 63 dead and a number of prisoners, and a large quantity of war materials.

Government have decreed immediate mobilisation of men of the 1936 class now on leave and men of the 1934 class in reserve in Catalonia and eastern seaboard provinces.

A number of persons, believed to be foreigners, were arrested to-day at Madrid on a charge of spreading false reports, alleging that foreign embassies are leaving Madrid and the garrison at Valencia has revolted.

The insurgents are said to be massing thousands of troops for a big attack on San Sebastian.

Rabat reports that 14 aeroplanes of the same type as the Italian plane, which crashed in Algeria yesterday, landed near Melilla.—Reuter.

FLYING BOAT BOMBED

Forced Landing At Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, August. 1.

It is reported that the Spanish Government flying-boat, which bombed Algeciras this morning, narrowly missing the British Consulate, was disabled by insurgent gun-fire, and was compelled to land on British waters at Gibraltar.

A crew of three were brought ashore in a launch.—Reuter.

REBEL VICTORY

Badajoz Captured From Government Hands

LISBON, August 1.

It is reported that the troops of the Foreign Legion captured Badajoz from the Government troops.

The insurgents claim to have stormed the Communist barracks at Guadarrama mountains, near Madrid, killed 40 people and seized thirty machine-guns.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING

Oviedo In Rebel Hands Being Heavily Bombed

MADRID, August 1.

Fierce fighting for the defence of the capital continues. Government claims to have captured Villaneva de la Serena which, when it was in the hands of rebels, cut off the communications between Madrid and Badajoz.

Oviedo is still in the hands of the rebels is being heavily bombed by a miners' battalion. Practically the entire British colony has evacuated from Madrid to Valencia, where His Majesty's ship "Devonshire" will pick up and convey them to Marseilles.—Reuter.

ON BUSINESS TRIP?

ORAN, Aug. 1

The crew of six of the Italian plane, which was forced to land at Moulouya, stated that they were commissioned by an Italian firm to deliver the planes.

The men are reported to be reserve officers who describe themselves as industrialists, decorators and civil pilots.

The crew has been detained by the French authorities for not observing the regulations regarding flying over Moroccan territory.—Reuter.

REBELS IN DESPERATE PLIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 1.

A decisive action between Spanish Government forces and the rebels is expected in the North. Large crowds have gathered on the French side of the Frontier at Hendaye, in the hope of witnessing the engagement. Government forces are attempting to recapture Oyarzun, while the rebels are desperately seeking access to the sea at Pasajes, San Sebastian or Bilbao, in order to assure supplies.

Every available man has been mobilised by the rebels at Saragossa, against the Government troops who, it is believed are advancing from Catalonia in Government planes—mainly commercial machines,—to bomb the town but the pilots are handicapped, as the planes are not fitted with proper bomb-racks and the fliers have to throw the bombs over the side by hand.—Reuter.

Sir James Dunnett, Secretary to the Reforms Department of India, sailed for England by yesterday's Mail Boat.

NAZI TROOPS IN RHINELAND

Increases To Be Made As Occasion Demands And Circumstances Permit

BERLIN, August 1.

It is officially stated that increases in the number of German troops in the Rhineland are to be made gradually.

The step follows the lapse at midnight of the four month's period, in which Herr Hitler promised to refrain from sending in more troops.

While no precipitate steps will be planned this week-end, it is the intention to increase the forces as occasion demands and circumstances permit.

There is apparently no intention of stationing troops any closer to the French frontier than at present.—Reuter.

ARSON IN TRANSJORDAN?

Petroleum Pipe-Line Ablaze

JERUSALEM, August 1.

A huge conflagration has broken out on the Trans-Jordan side of the Jordan river with the result that the Holing of Iraq Petroleum Pipe-line is setting alight the oil is gushing therefrom. The outrage it is thought is the work of the Palestinian Arabs, who recently made repeated attacks on this pipe-line, necessitating the decision taken only yesterday to send Five hundred British soldiers to Amman, to re-inforce the pipe-line patrol.—Reuter.

Fire Extinguished

LONDON, Aug. 1.

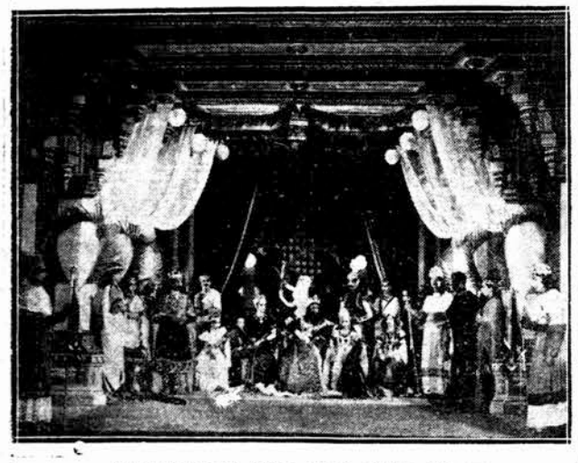
The normal working of Iraq Pipe Line has been resumed. An official of the Iraq Petroleum Company, interviewed by Reuter, said that the line was pierced by three bullets, but the fire was soon extinguished.—Reuter.

Rs. 5,000

Face Competition

For Entry Coupon of the above competition See Page 29 of this issue.

Around Theatre & Film Land



"Saed-E-Havas" (King John) at the Minerva.

"Little Lord Fauntleray" at the Regal.

SAED-E-HAVAS AWAITING RELEASE

The shooting of Saed-e-Havas, Urdu version of Shakespeare's King John, is now almost finished and the picture is expected to be released at the Minerva, very shortly. Saed-e-Havas which is supposed to be another big hit after 'Hamlet,' has been produced by the Minerva Film Co. at their own grand Studio at Sewri, under the able direction of Sohrab Modi who is equally famous for his characteristic acting. Besides directing the picture, Sohrab Modi is also playing a very important part, giving the finest performance of his stage-screen career.

S. G. Anjum, and educated youth of the Frontier Province play's the hero's role while the charming Shama who hails from New Delhi appears as heroine.

The brilliant child star, Chandrakumar makes a very innocent display of his emotional acting. The part played by a small girl 'Sarla' also deserves admiration.

Sadat Alli, the villian of the story, is at his best in making a true representation of his role.

The "Leopard Dance" so beautifully composed by Doraine, Wallace and their Dorlace girls with Minerva's gorgeous settings all round is an added attraction in the picture.

Unique in excellence, and novel in style, Saed-e-Havas, with its interesting dialogues, lovely songs, alluring dances and beautiful scenes, is bound to achieve an outstanding success.

SAVKARI PASH COMPLETED

The new Marathi picture "Savkari Pash" has been almost complete. This is entirely a different version of the silent "Savkari Pash" which Mr. Baburao Painter had taken nearly ten years before, at the Maharashtra studio. This picture is depicting the real life of the innocent Indian Farmer and as to how they are butchered by the so called big people of the society like the money-lenders. The picture deals with one of the greatest problems of rural India in its true local colour.

The script of this picture has been written by the well-known dramatist Mr. Vishnupant Oundhkar, who has acted the leading role of the money-lender, known as the Indian Shylock. He is supported by a fitting cast including Ameena, Sardar, Mandre, Zunzarrao Powar, Thengdi, Paranjje and the like. Mehbujan, the famous songstress of Sholapur has given two melodious tunes which can be hardly forgotten.

This picture will be released in Bombay and Poona in the first week of August.

DOLORES COSTELLO BARRYMORE RETURNS

At The Regal

Dolores Costello Barrymore makes her return to the screen after four year's absence, sharing stellar honours with Freddie Bartholomew in Selznick International's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" which begins to-day at the Regal Theatre. The star who has added her recently divorced husband's name to her own, plays "Dearest" the beautiful and adored young mother of Ceddie Errol, the little American boy who becomes Lord Fauntleroy, in this filmization of the world famous Frances Hodgson Burnett story which marks the first independent production of David O. Selznick. Freddie, of course, plays the title role. The familiar story, which Hugh Walpole distinguished novelist, adapted to the screen is laid in the America and England of 1885 and depicts the softening influence of Fauntleroy's devotion upon his irascible old grandfather, the Earl of Dorincourt. When the death of the Earl's third son makes Ceddie his heir, the Earl takes the boy into Dorincourt Castle, but refuses to recognize 'Dearest' the penniless American girl whom his son had married against his wishes. However, just when the transformation of the old Earl is complete, his new-found happiness is threatened by the appearance of a woman who claims that her son, an unpleasant brant is the rightful heir. This situation has the effect of bringing the old Earl and 'Dearest' together, and the story ends happily with Ceddie's right to the title of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" definitely established. C. Aubrey Smith plays the Earl, Guy Kibbe and Mickey Rooney are seen as Ceddie's American friends, Mr. Hobbs and Dick, the bootblack, and Henry Stephenson plays Havisham, the Earl's lawyer. Others prominent in the cast are E. E. Clive, Una O'Connor, Jackie Searl, Ivan Simpson, Jessie Ralph and Constance Collier. John Cromwell directed the film which is released through United Artists.

SULTANA CHANDBIBI

Next Friday At The Globe

A glowing and thundering anecdote from the history of India comes to the screen. It is Ajeet Movietone's historical epic—"Sultana Chandbibi"—describing the heroic deeds of Indian Amazon of Deccan. When the great Moghul Emperor Akbar ruled, there were great disturbances in the domain of Ahmednagar a licentious King ruled who having indulged in wine and women proved a great nuisance to the nation. A vily and scheming minister who cherished to have his seat on the throne of Ahmednagar always made matters worse. Akbar the great in order to consolidate Moghul Empire in India had sent his son Danyal to the Deccan to conquer the vast land. The minister contrived a scheme with Danyal that he would hand over his Kingdom to him provided he was made the Governor of the Kingdom. Matters went worse, when there appeared Chandbibi, a brave fighting women —Begum of Ahmednagar who gave a tough fight to the opponents. She led an army in order to save the freedom of her national and there was war; What happened then? You must not miss this great magnificent, spectacular and awe-inspiring Ajeet-Picture throbbing with historical life in it. This great picture "Sultana Chandbibi," has great cast—Miss Sharifa,—noted star of Indian stage and screen. Miss Kamlabai, Mr. A. R. Kabuli—noted actor—comedian,—Miss Shakuntala and Sadiqali do their best. "Sultana Chandbibi" will be released next Friday at the Globe Talkies.

Sjt. Vijay Kumar in "Sonheri Sansar" forthcoming East India Film release.

Greta Garbo in "Joyless Street" at the Capitol.

About Studios And Stars

BOMBAY TALKIES GIVE COMMENDABLE LEAD

In "Achhut Kanya"

(CONTRIBUTED)

How far should the films adhere to reality? is a moot question. But no one can deny that for a considerable time we have had the majority of films (imported from abroad or made in India) wholly divorced from reality. The silver screen has mostly been a world apart from our own, with none of the characteristic features of our daily life. Sitting in a cinema hall, we dwelt among fairy princes, enchanting beauties divine singers and almost supernaturally villainous villains. All very interesting, no doubt, but we missed among them any trace of average humanity. They were so unreal, mere phantoms created to entertain us, like the fairies and the 'genii' of our grandmother's stories! No wonder the screen was looked upon for such a long time as merely another form of amusement. The cultural and artistic possibilities of the new medium remained obscured for almost a decade by slapstick farce or meaningless musicals.

In recent years, however, a new tendency has been manifest to use the screen not only as a medium for amusement but also for cultural and social purposes. Russia and Germany were the first to recognise this end, in a halting way. America too followed suit. The Indian producer, as usual, was the last to appreciate the new tendency and even to-day there are many Indian film producers who are only concerned with doling out cheap entertainment from their studios. But it is a healthy sign that their number is limited and more and more Indian producers are utilizing their films to some social purpose. The first step in this direction was naturally to portray our social life realistically so that public attention may be focussed on its many existing evils. "Devdas" and "Dharmatma" were both symbols of the new movement and now comes Bombay Talkies "Achhut Kanya" to provide an effective example of the screen as a vehicle of social self-introspection. The record houses that it has been having for the last 2 weeks at the Roxy, shows that public too, appreciate this new tendency.

"Achhut Kanya" portrays life—Indian life—as it is and realism is its dominant key-note. In atmosphere, settings, costumes as well as in the sentiments and problems which it portrays and presents, it is throughout wedded to reality. The characters are true to type, real living persons whom we may meet everyday in any Indian village. The thematic problem is a problem that harrasses tens of thousands of Indians to-day—the problem of caste; and the situations that have been developed to emphasize the social aspect are every day incidents, given dramatic force. The dialogues are authentic and natural, appropriately crisp, and the dialect used is genuinely rural. We have thus a realistic panorama of Indian rural life—with all its charms and contrasts, virtues and evils, problems and paradoxes. And the success of the film is mainly due to its scrupulous regard to realism. Without it the message of "Achhut Kanya" would have lost all its force and meaning.

To say that "Achhut Kanya" is realistic, however, is not to say that it is not interesting. If it is true that "facts are stronger than fiction", it is equally true that extraordinarily dramatic and colourful incidents and situations may be picked out from real life itself. Taken from an entertainment view-point, "Achhut Kanya" is full of highly emotional and dramatic situations, melodious and tuneful songs, a fine dance, interesting rural scenes. They are all real. And the merit of the producers lies in welding them together into a compact picture which has meaning—and purpose.

Devika Rani in "Achhut Kanya" at the Roxy.

"DEVDAS"

At The Minerva

By insistent public demand and request the management of Minerva Talkies immortal epic of Indian life, "Devdas" this week.

Adopted from the original story "Devdas" written by Bengal's foremost of writers—Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee—the picture "Devdas" has achieved all India fame from its perfection in technique, composition and filmic rhythm.

"Devdas" is a story of broken hearts. One—a young boy son of a rich Zamindar falls in love with a beautiful lovely and innocent daughter Parvati of a poor Kisan. Their flower of love grew every day only to blossom and to be destroyed by the cruel ways of Society. Devdas could not get Parvati—because parents did not at all desire that she—a daughter of lower society can marry their son—a son who belonged to aristocrat society. It was a great blow to Devdas. He only could hear the sweet and painful song of love that Parvati played upon the chords of his heart. What happened then? You must see this great picture wonderfully directed by India's great young director Sjt. Pramathesh Barua. It's devise music will be always remembered by you.

The main role of Devdas is played by Saigal who does not act his part—but he lives on the screen. You can't forget Jamuna as Parbati, Rajkumari as Chandra—a fallen woman. There are other stars like P. Sanyal, Nemo, Kider, blind singer K. C. Dey. You must not fail to see this great social hit at the Minerva this week.

Manzil

This, I think, is going to be one of the most remarkable of India's artistic pictures. "Manzil" or "Griha-Daha" is a story written by Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee and director Sjt. Barua has transformed it into celluloid with wonderful skill and film-technique. The cast is an able one, including Jamuna, the star who played "Parvati in "Devidas," Prithviraj, Harimati Devi Pramathesh Barua, Nawab and K. C. Dey.

HILARIOUS COMEDY

"Majnu-1935." 3rd Week At The Globe

If you want to enjoy your holidays with life, love and laughter, you must not miss to see Kamla Movietone (Lahore's) musical extravaganza "Majnu 1935" now running for the 3rd week at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

"Majnu-1935" is a romantic tale of a young collegian in love—who with all the aroma of modern love-making takes himself to be modern Don Juan. His ways, manners and happenings in life will make you roar into laughter. He finds his Laila—his sweet heart in his college—unlike Majnu of olden times who used to seek his hearts' desire Laila in the jungles and for whose sake he used to till the soil of difficulties. Modern Majnu makes love in the twentieth century style. In the same Laila—or Juliet of the modern times responds her lover-and gets herself requited in the eternal bliss of love.

There are terrifying incidents that make situations very thrilling and piquent. You will really enjoy Miss Muktar Begaum's melodious "Gazals." And then there are Miss Shyama, Miss Ameerjan, Mr. Harold Lewis and Sultana Beg who do their robs full justice.

"Devdas" at the Minerva this week.

"Awakening", a forthcoming picture, dealing with unemployment (Bhavnani Production).

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

HALES MEETS THE DUCE—VOGUE OF GAS-MASKS—FAILURE OF MUDIE'S—ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN THOUGHT—YET ANOTHER BIBLICAL MSS.—INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MICROBES—MODERN PLAYS FOR THE BLIND — WHEN BRITAIN SEIZED GIBRALTAR—BEE-STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM—INSURANCE AGAINST KING'S MARRIAGE

(By Our London Correspondent)
(By Air Mail).

Lord Derby smiled broadly in mail week when his daughter-in-law, Lady Maureen Stanley, told this story against him at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel, in aid of the Dockland Settlements and the Lakeland camp for the unemployed.

Last week, said Lady Maureen, when Lord Derby was touring Lancashire he visited some "keep fit" centres generally composed of old ladies. At one of them he met an old lady of 90 who was doing the exercises with great vigour.

Going up to her, Lord Derby remarked, "You must find this very hard work," to which she replied, "Eh, tha ought to do this. It'd do thee good, lad!"

Lord Derby, who presided, said a more hard-working and a more sober lot of men that the men who worked in dockland never existed.

* * * *

Mr. Hales, Ex-M. P.

Mr. H. K. Hales, ex-M.P., and a merchant from Calcutta, who presented the trophy for the fastest trans-Atlantic crossing, left for England on July 20 by the air for Calcutta.

On his way he will stop in Rome and have a talk with Signor Mussolini. The Italian liner Rex was the first holder of his trophy. When, in 1934, the Italian Government accepted Mr. Hales's prize, the Duce said he would like to meet the donor. Their conversation, says a British journalist, should be lively. He reminds us that Mr. Hales, when he was M.P. proved himself one of the fastest speakers in the House. He offered to present a clock, to be hung over the Speaker's chair, "in the direct line of vision for long-winded orators." At 68 his volubility and slancio—which is the Italian way of describing verve—show no sign of diminishing.

* * * *

Poison-Gas In War

Except in hunting circles, the new British Home Office officials gasmask—launched the same day as the British Medical Association appeal against poison gas in war—may not be welcomed with any enthusiasm by the fair, one imagines. It makes a woman look in profile exactly like a horse, which in many hunting countries is simply exaggerating Nature's already bounteous gifts.

Moreover, the mask does not resemble a kind, gentle horse's face, but the face of one of those mulish brutes with mouths of iron and wills of steel. A little judicious camouflage on the model by Munnings or somebody might improve matters.

A beautiful lampoon on the year 1936 occurs in one of the official descriptions, incidentally: "There will be a special type which will fit over the whole of a perambulator." The daily baby-parade in the Park should be worth seeing when the fun begins.

* * * *

Mudie's Failure

One reason for feeling sorry about the failure of Mudie's is that one can hardly imagine where all those women subscribers with retrievers will go to now.

Unlike the women with Great Danes whose appearance in any packed fashionable restaurant of the moment is a certain signal and omen that the place will soon be half empty—this is not whimsy, but fact—the women of Mudie's (with retriever) were a sign of comfort and solidity, or so they appeared in English folks. There was always at least one there. The retriever's name was generally Rags or Tinker. It showed no particular interest in or concern with the novels its mistress selected, which seemed a pity in many cases.

Libraries breed types. The clientele of the London Library, for example, could never be confused by the connoisseur with the Times Book Club crowd, still less with the British Museum or the Bibliotheque Nationale mob.

There are Wisp-Hair-Libraries and Tight-Hair-Libraries. To mistake one type for the other is as grievous a solecism in the library world as walking into the Bodleian and howling for the latest Oppenheim.

* * * *

Mr. H. G. Wells Explains

Mr. H. G. Wells has made it clear, in a letter to friends, the position in regard to the proposed Encyclopaedia of Modern Thought, which, it was recently, he was planning to edit. "I am doing nothing of the sort," he said. "I have had a few conversation with friends on the subject, and then it gets into the papers."

Mr. Wells paused for a moment when he was further questioned on the 'phone. He added: "I can tell you this, a number of people are aware that such an encyclopaedia is necessary. We have been discussing it, but nothing has been decided."

If the proposed encyclopaedia materialises it will be based on the lines of Diderot's Encyclopaedia, which was published before the French Revolution. It took Diderot 20 years to complete his work. Mr. Wells will soon be 70.

* * * *

Find Of New Biblical Mss

Four fragments of a papyrus roll of the Book of Deuteronomy, in the Greek version of the Septuagint, which were written in the second century B.C., have been found in a collection of Greek papyri in the John Rylands Library of Manchester.

According to Mr. C. H. Roberts, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, these fragments are earlier by some three hundred years than any other manuscript of any part of the Bible, and are of more than sentimental interest, since they enable us to reach a definite conclusion about the type of text circulating in Egypt about a hundred years after the first translation had been made in Alexandria.

* * * *

British Maternal Mortality

It was claimed at the Conference of the British Medical Association at Oxford that British maternal mortality rate is one of the lowest in the world.

Statistics bear this out. The average British rate in five years 1930-34 was 4.37 per 1,000 (i.e. 437 mothers died for every 100,000 live babies born). Only lower rate is in Holland, where five-year average is 3.18 per 1,000. But figures also show that maternity mortality rate is rising. In 1911-15 it was 4.03 per 1,000; has been rising fairly steadily ever since. One reason for this is that families are getting smaller, higher proportion of total births are first children.

Maternal mortality could be reduced by greater care, as is shown by records of hospitals, where the rate can be reduced to about 1-1|2 per 1,000. While the maternal mortality is rising, infant mortality is falling. The average rate 1910-14 was 109 deaths in 1,000 births. The average rate 1930-34 was 63 per 1,000.

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Congress Of Microbiology

Nearly 1,000 scientists from 40 countries are assembled in London to exchange views about microbes. The occasion is the International Congress of Microbiology which was opened at the University College, London, by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

It was in 1930 that the last Congress was held in Paris. It is possible that important new developments in the study of bacteria and viruses will be discussed during the reading of the papers. The film, "The Story of Louis Pasteur" was shown to the members of the Congress and their guests, and the discussion took place not merely on the medical but also the commercial, economic and agricultural aspects of the science.

The microbe is only some 70 years old. Pasteur first discovered that minute organisms were present in atmosphere and soil, were responsible for many diseases of plants, animals and humans. Discovery that germs can be carried by insects came even later; was not fully established until the present century. These two discoveries are the foundation of modern medicine. Of course, not all microbes are harmful. On the contrary, most are necessary. They are responsible for processes of fermentation and putrefaction, without which life could not continue.

* * * *

Modern Plays In Braille

Not many modern plays are printed in Braille. The process is expensive and the demand is not large. But a play about life after death called "Immortal Garden," produced in London eighteen months ago, has now been chosen for the British National Library of the Blind. Though this play did not run long here, it made a successful broadcast and has attracted attention in book form and as material for amateur productions.

According to an official of the library even a short modern play runs into two volumes in Braille at thirty shillings a volume. A novel costs about £6. There is a big demand now amongst blind readers for Mr. Bernard Shaw, and several of his plays have been added to the library, the latest being "Getting Married" and "The Devil's Disciple."

* * * *

Cigars Improve With Age

Wine undoubtedly improves with age, declares a correspondent from Vienna. He adds that when the four figures gracing the memorial "Austria" fountain in the Freyung Square in Vienna come to be moved in the course of their renovation, Austrians will learn, according to the "Oesterreichische-Zeitung am Abend," whether costly Havana cigars improve or deteriorate with 90 years of storage.

The treasure represents smuggled goods. When the statues, modelled by Herr Thomas von Schwanthaler and cast in bronze in Munich, were ready for transport to Vienna, the sculptor, an ardent smoker who appreciated Havana cigars (they were imported into Bavaria almost duty-free, whereas the Austrian tobacco monopoly hindered foreign importation almost completely), went to Munich and filled his statues with boxes of cigars before closing them up hermetically with tin sheeting. Unfortunately for him the sculptor caught cold

(Continued on page 31)

Sports Jottings From Here And There

S.O.S. From Germany

(By J. C. MAITRA)

I was rather surprised to hear the other day that Prof. Jagannath, the manager of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team now in Germany, had sent an S. O. S. to the President of the Indian Hockey Federation for immediate reinforcements by air. The reason for this urgent call is that our Olympic Team suffered a heavy defeat of four goals to one at the hands of a German side in a practice match. More than the result was the impressive display which the home team gave to the utter dismay of the Indian team. Cabling to Kumwar Sir Jagdish Prasad the manager explained that the Germans had taken immense strides in the development of their game of late. Other continental nations have also improved considerably.

RE-INFORCEMENT BY AIR.

Apparently the managers feared that with the players at their disposal they would find it extremely difficult to retain the world championship for India. The President of the Indian Hockey Federation had, therefore, no other option than sending additional support to the tourists. In the first instance he tried to secure the services of Penniger, the crack centre-half of Lahore, who is unquestionably the best pivot in India to-day. But Penniger could not get the necessary leave and he had to be left out. Dana, a brilliant forward of the army, has been despatched by air instead. It is hoped that he will inccease the confidence of the tourists.

PANIC-STRICKEN?

Despite the reports of the men on the spot "that the Germans had improved their game beyond imagination, I am inclined to believe that the men in charge of our players became panic-stricken because the latter failed to come up to their expectations. I hope the players themselves and their captain did not share their depression. It will be a sad day for India if her representatives lost her battles for want of nerves. The team that has been sent to represent almost the best talents in the country. It is true that it might have been stronger if two or three of the players invited had not declined or if one or two others were included in place of those finally selected. The fact, however, remains that on the whole the team is as strong as it could be in the circumstances.

HASTY DECISION.

To my mind the manager made a hasty decision in asking for reinforcements from home without waiting to see their men in full cry. I am sure the players had not fully acclimatised themselves when the match was played. They had not sufficient time to study the local conditions, nor had they the opportunity to appraise and judge the strength, style and standard of the German players Most likely overconfidence born of the world-little played an important part in their downfall. I would not have therefore taken first defeat very seriously. In fact the last team also met with similar fate in England in their first engagement. That initial set back put the champions to their mettle and they went on to carry everything before them till they returned home.

STRONG ENOUGH.

I expect a similar triumphant march from the present team also. Their first defeat, I have no doubt, would make them realise their mistakes, and teach them how to overcome them. It would induce them further to strain every nerve to bring forth their best on every occasion. It would also force them to look for the vulnerable points in their opponents game. It would, indeed, be something of a miracle if any foreign team succeeds in lowering India's colours at the ensuing Olympic Games. I therefore, feel that Mr. Jagannath is not justified in sending the S. O. S. to his President. It not only serves as a bad precedent but also shows woeful lack of confidence in the team which if allowed to sustain and grow is bound to demoralise and dishearten all the ranks. Let us hope this temporary depression has now passed away, and the tourists strengthened by the presence of Dana will uphold India's prestige in Germany.

SWAMY'S ILLNESS.

The news of the illness of C.S.A. Swamy, the Bombay's representative for the Marathon Race in the Olympic Games, has caused a certain amount of anxiety in the local sporting circles. It is feared that unless he recovers quickly he would not be able to stand the strain of a long-distance race, let alone a decent show in it. I hope Swamy will be absolutely fit by the time the Race starts and will acquit himself creditably.

THE LEAGUE FIASCO.

While talking about hockey, I am reminded about the activities of the B. P. H. A. As far as I can gather, the Provincial association failed to complete the only tournament—I mean the League, of course—which is directly conducted by them. The reason for it is a simple one. They undertook responsibilities which were beyond their capacity. When I saw their list of entries for the two divisions of the League I expressed my apprehension about its completion, mainly because the Association had no ground of its own and has to depend upon others for it. There was difficulty also about umpires, a large number of them being required to officiate every day. But the officials of the B. P. H. A. happened to be optimists beyond the limits of prudence. However, they managed to carry their Committee with them in their optimism with the result that the League ended in a fiasco.

ARE THEY WISER NOW?

I am prepared to concede that the B. P. H. A. met with unexpected difficulties which handicapped them to a certain extent. Even then they had little hope of completing the fixture during the year. But the surprising part of it all was that the B. P. H. A. should have declared the Customs winners of the League. It is aid that even the first half of its was not completed. I understand that the teams in it had not even played an equal number of games. Even if they had, it would have been unfair to declare any team champions thereof, because that would not have reflected the truly relative strength and position of each of the teams. To decide the championship, each team must play the others at least once to prove their title and claim. This was not done. I only hope that the B.P.H.A. would be wiser by their past experience and plan their future programmes with greater sense of reality and practicability than they did last season.

Driver Who Lost Nerve In Test

LONDON.

A case, said to be the first of its kind in Great Britain in which a learner said that he failed to pass the official driving test owing to nervousness and asked for another test before the prescribed period of one month, was heard at Bury.

William Holland of Bury said that he drove his motor car, with an "L" plate attached for 5,000 miles without accident before the test.

He had driven through Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Leeds without trouble. Then he went for his test, and the fact that there was a Government examiner with him made him anxious and upset him.

He asked the magistrates to determine whether his test was properly conducted, and, if not, he claimed that he was eligible to submit himself to another test before the legal expiration of the waiting period.

The magistrates dismissed the application, and Holland was ordered to pay £4 4s. costs. It was pointed out that a man should be so competent that he could drive automatically.

WHITEAWAYS

GREAT AUGUST SALE

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFERS ON

MONDAY, (COCOANUT DAY)

1. MENS NOVELTY SHOES. High Grade Dark Green Willow Calf. Best Northampton workmanship, smart medium toe, a real quality shoe for smart wear. Ten pairs only. Sizes 7 to 10½.
Usually Rs. 19-8;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Rs. 7/8/-

2. MENS WATERPROOF COATS. The monsoon is not yet over. Fawn cambric surfaced coats check rubber lining, belted and cut good European style. A very serviceable garment, lengths 46" 50" only
Usually Rs. 3-15;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Rs. 2.

3. KIMONAS COTTON CREPE. Plain coloured crepe foundations, embroidered fancy floral designs on back, large range of colours, makes a very useful bath wrap for ladies or men.
Usually Rs. 3-8;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Re. 1-12.

4. MENS ALL WOOL SWIM SUITS. One piece style with attached skirt, low cut arm holes, plain colours only, Navy, Dark Green, Maroon, Royal Blue Fast colours, Sizes 34 to 40 chest.
Usually Rs. 3-15;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Re. 1-15

5. ELECTRO PLATED BREAD OR CAKE TRAYS. Size 11" x 6", oblong and oval shape Good quality English plate, pierced design, some of these pieces are very slightly marked or scratched. A unique offer.
Usually Rs. 6-8;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Rs. 3-4.

6. LADIES ART SILK PRINCESS SLIPS. Length 54" suitable for wear with saree or evening gown. Colours White, Green, Blue, Pink, Black, trimmed lace and net. Usually Rs. 4-8;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Re. 1-15.

7. CHILDRENS ART SILK HALF SOCKS. Colours Pink, Sky, Champagne, Ivory, White, hard-wearing quality, sizes 4½ to 8". Usually Re. 12 to 2/4;
HOLIDAY OFFER HALF PRICE.

8. LADIES PURE SILK HOSE SECONDS. An extra special purchase just unpacked, wide tops, reinforced feet, all the most popular colours. Sizes 8½" to 10".
Worth Rs. 3-15;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Re. 1-15.

9. GENUINE HUNGARIAN EMBROIDERED BLOUSES. Superior quality voiles, lavishly embroidered, bright coloured threads, smocked neck and waist, made to sell at Rs. 3-15 and Rs. 6-15;
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Rs. 4-15

10. RUSSIAN CROCKERY. Fine China Cups and Saucers and plates. A special purchase from the London docks, white ground, pretty coloured floral designs and gold line. Tea plates and cups and saucers match, sold in half dozen plates or cups and saucers.
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Rs. 1-8.

11. BOYS & GIRLS' WATERPROOFS. The monsoon is not yet over. To entirely clear our stock, childrens waterproofs have been reduced to astounding prices. There are not very many, so remember to be early.
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICES Re. 1 to Rs. 2-15.

12. SALAD BOWLS PURE LEAD CRYSTAL GLASS. Handsome sparkling appearance beautiful clear crystal bowl, diameter 8 inches complete with pair of Glass Servers.
HOLIDAY OFFER PRICE Rs. 2-12 set.

SHOPPING HOURS 9 a. m. till 6 p. m.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

FACE COMPETITION

The competition this time is neither very difficult nor extremely easy but is such as should appeal to everyone who tries it, old and young alike. Exercising your power of observation a little and utilizing a few minutes of your recreation advantageously might enable you to secure the First Prize of Rs. 2,500 or a substantial share in it. So here is a chance, literally, of earning while you play and it is hoped that most of the readers will take a hand at it. Let us see how you do it.

From each of the illustrations marked A, B, C . . . certain parts of the faces like, eyes, nose, lips, etc., are reproduced in the series on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 .... but not in the same size as in the original. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective faces and fill in the coupon accordingly.

For instance illustration No. 6 is a part of the face shown in "O". You, therefore, enter "6" against "O" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with As. 8|- for each entry coupon before 19th August, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

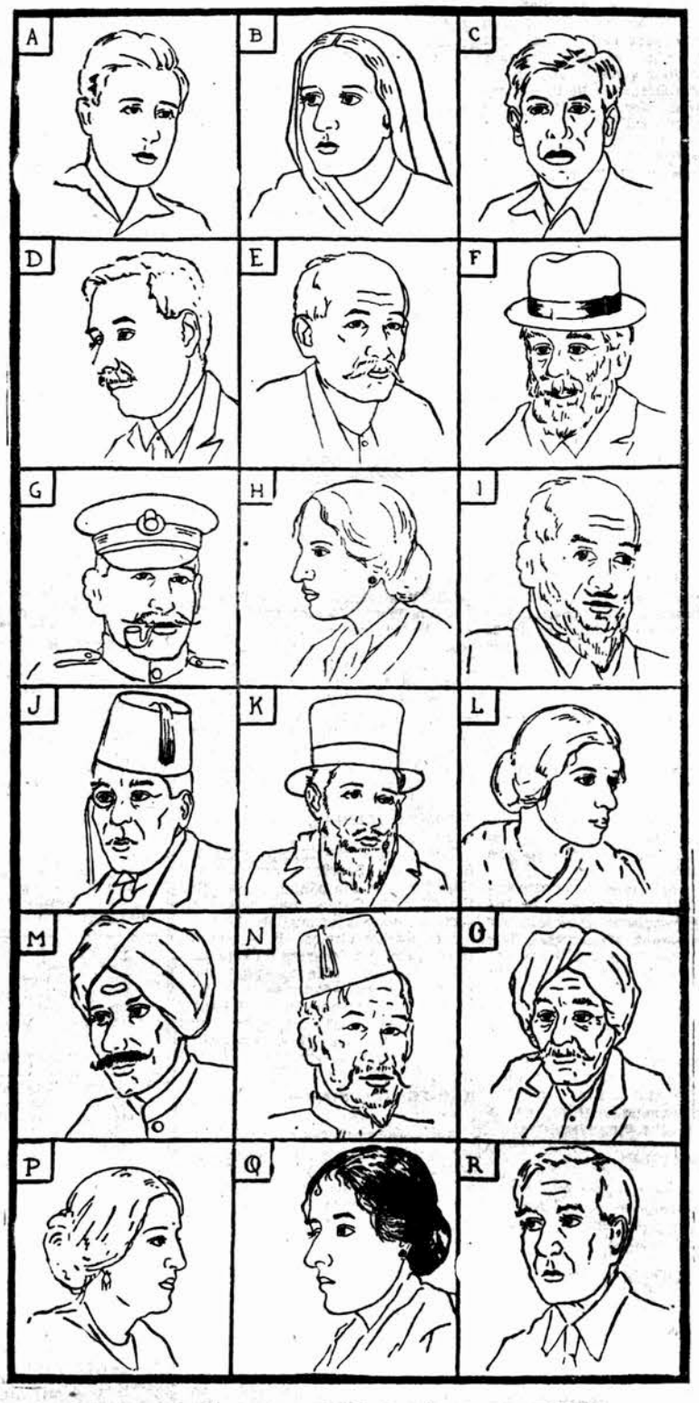
(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 19th August, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.



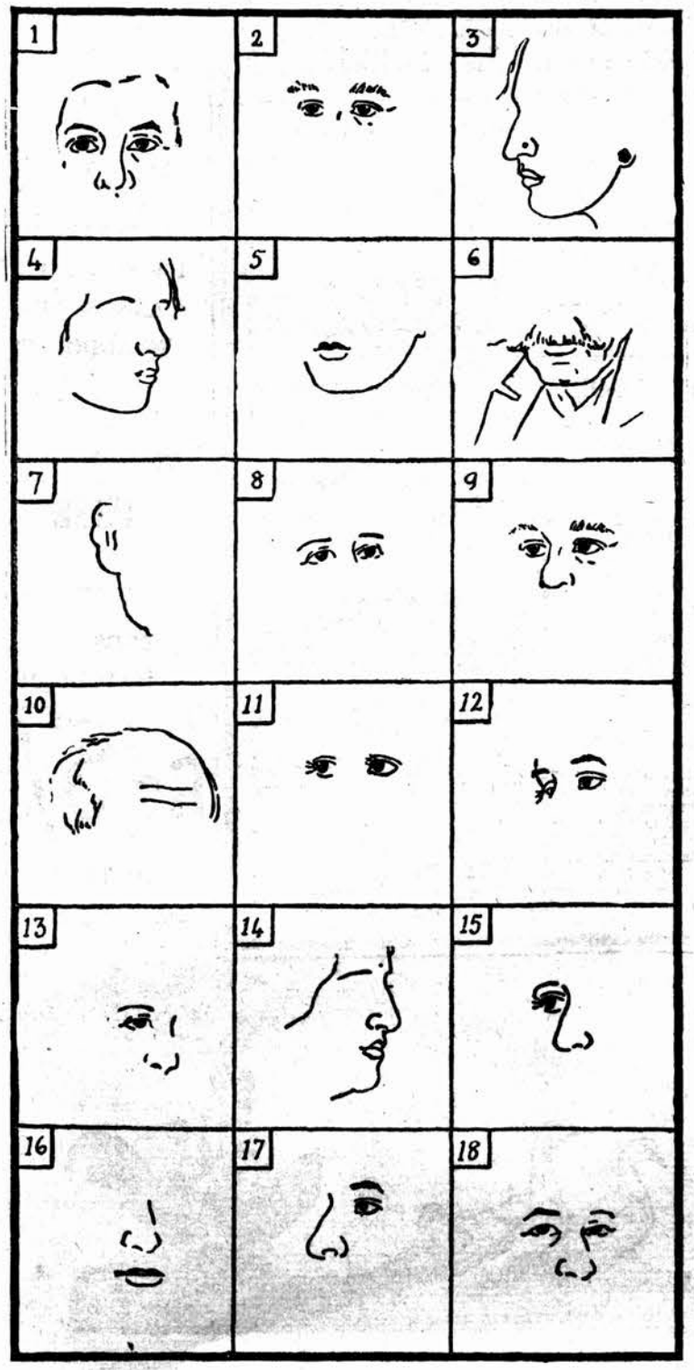
CLOSING DATE
19th August, 1936

1st Prize
Rs. 2,500

Runners up
Rs. 2,000

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 5,000



5 Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 30th August, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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D	
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P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

19th August, 1936

VIDETTE

(July the Seventeenth, 1936.)

Indomitable as a stag at bay
You faced the Hound of Hell that harried me.
Serene, you watched me through the failing day,
Stilling the storm as One on Galilee.

When catiff Reason left in panic flight
This falling citadel you took command,
My fearless sentinel in armour white
A myriad demon foes you met that night,

On front and flank and rear kept watch and ward,
Dear, brave Vidette, most loyal guide and guard
To this spent thing your hands gave accolade.
One awesome night there came at me The Beast

That strangles men with sadist, ghoulish glee;
Then Chaos shrieked; foul Harpies hurled me forth
Through arid wastes to my Gethsemane
And deeper, darker voids on that bleak coast

Where Terror stalks mad Legions of the Lost,
Came prayer of wasted youth, "Dear Christ send aid
I perish else," Was heard your voice sincere
As if from Lebanon: Be not afraid,

God surely saves. Be still. Lo! He is here.
The Beast has fled. Hold fast. The Way is clear.
Your slender spear to tortured lungs brought ease,
This flagging heart leapt swiftly to thy skill,
The lamp of Faith you held to one lost soul
And Hope renewed through your puissant will.

L'ENVOI.

God! Thou art mighty—at Thy throne the tide
Of ebbing life is held, the bar lies near.
Grant when I cross, should memory abide,
"Non dignus sum" I dare to call: My Dear.

F. HARDEN,
St. George Hospital.

Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister, Patiala State, has been elected a member of the International Diplomatic Academy of Paris in the vacancy created by the death of Lord Birkenhead.

LONDON BEING "CHOKED UP" WITH GOLD

£370,000,000 Worth Of Precious Metal Hoarded By Bank Of England

Britain is holding to-day more gold than she has ever held in her history, (writes Mr. S. W. Alexander in the "News Chronicle").

The Bank of England now has in its vaults £224,000,000 of gold. A year ago its holding was only £192,000,000.

In June 1914 the total amount of gold held by the Bank of England was £38,500,000.

In addition there was around £123,000,000 of gold in circulation or in the hands of the joint stock banks.

Besides the Bank's holding of £224,000,000 there is believed to be around another £100,000,000 held by the Exchange Equalisation Fund.

The gold value in the Bank to-day is valued at the pre-war figure of 85s. an ounce. If it were revalued at around the current market price of 140s. it would be worth around £370,000,000.

The gold production of the world last year was 31,000,000 ounces, which, at £7 an ounce, was valued at £237,000,000. In 1929 the corresponding figure at £7 an ounce was £133,00,000, and on the 85s. an-ounce basis around £56,000,000.

INDIA'S SHIPMENTS.

At the time that Britain went off the gold standard France was taking large quantities of gold from this country, and our holdings went down to £120,000,000. Since then India alone has shipped £220,000,000 of gold to this country, which, in accordance with British policy, has been allowed to go very largely to other countries.

The total world stocks of monetary gold now amount to £5,130,000,000, against a mere £3,871,000,000 in 1929 when the League of Nations told the world that the supply of gold was coming to an end.

In all parts of the world to-day new gold discoveries are being made and mines that have been in the development stage for the past three years will come into production.

South African production of gold has not greatly increased because the Government there has until recently encouraged the working of low-grade ores.

This gold development is involving the use of a great deal of new plant equipment for the mines, and is creating spending power in new parts of the world.

CHOKED UP.

Some of the Central Banks of the world are also becoming so choked up with the metal that they will be glad to let their people have some of it instead of paper money.

With the rise in Britain's gold holdings her note circulation is increasing. In 1914 the note circulation in Britain was a mere £38,000,000. Last week it touched £439,641,000, a record high level for all time.

The rise in the note issue is no longer due to foreign demand for our notes for hoarding purpose.

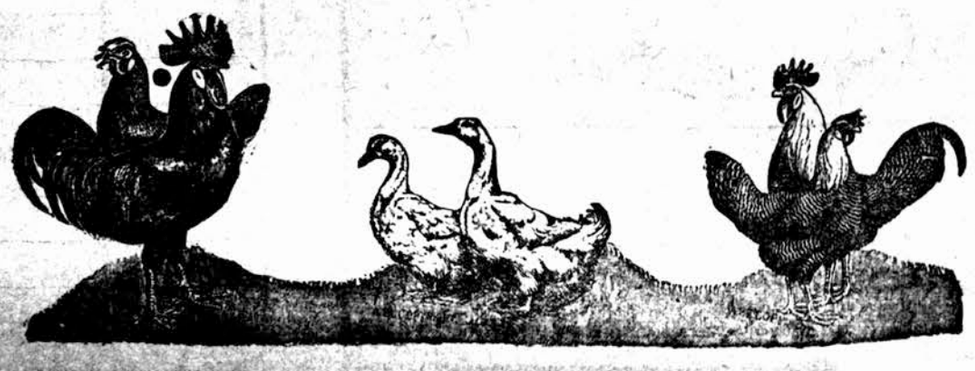
The great development of the home trade is demanding more notes for home expenditure.

Imported Poultry

LIGHT SUSSEX
MINORCAS
BUFF ORPINGTONS
LEGHORNS
RHODE ISLAND REDS
BANTAMS
AUSTRALORPS
BARRED ROCKS
LANGSHANS
WYANDOTTES

PRICE LIST FREE

EGGS FOR HATCHING
Rs. 3/-
FOR TWELVE
JUNE TO SEPT.



The Asian Farms 11, Connaught Road, POONA.

News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 26)

in the post-chaise between Munich and Vienna, and by the time he was well again the figures, firmly mounted and cemented, were surveying the Freyung Square. The Emperor Ferdinand himself honoured the unveiling ceremony in 1846, and Herr Schwanthaler mourned the loss of his cigars—so near yet unattainable—to his dying day.

* * * *

New Idea For Raising Revenue

Mr. William Aberhart, Prime Minister of Alberta, has a new idea for raising revenue.

A man in St. Catherine's Ontario, sent Mr. Aberhart a dollar for one of the Province's new "prosperity bonds," explaining that he wanted it "just for a keepsake." This started Mr. Aberhart thinking, and at the Sunday meeting in Calgary of his Prophetic Bible Institute, he said, "If St. Catherine's starts the ball rolling, I wonder how many more we will have. Many will want to buy a keepsake from the first Sovereign Province to use its own credit. Perhaps we could print an extra 100,000 for sale in other parts of Canada and the Old Country. It might make possible the establishment of a good redemption fund."

* * * *

Why Montreux Conference Was Delayed

Many of the Montreux delegates were indignant that the new Straits Convention could not be signed until 10 o'clock on Monday, July 20. The reason was that M. Titulescu, travelling in his special coach from Bucharest, did not reach Montreux until that evening.

Suggestions that the Rumanian Foreign Minister might well have gone by a shorter route met with the reply that that would involve changing trains and leaving his special coach 'en route.' The coach is an elaborate affair with well furnished sleeping quarters a drawing room, kitchen and dining room. M. Titulescu's refusal to leave it is not, however, due to love of luxury. He is one of the most carefully protected of statesmen. With his "special" travels his own mechanic, who at every halt makes a thorough examination of the coach, even inspecting the grease-boxes.

* * * *

Canada's First Railway

Canada celebrated last week the centenary of her first railway, but the Dominion is really a year ahead.

True, there was a railway in 1936—a train drawn by horses which galloped between wooden rails. It was a year later, however, before Canada saw a Stepenson engine, bought from England for £1,500, steam out from Laprairie. It was christened 'Dorchester" and nicknamed "Kitten" for its fits and starts during its moonlight trials. On the great day, however, it dashed at twenty miles an hour instead of the stipulated maximum of sixteen.

* * * *

A Queen Saved From Ignominy

La Linea, where fierce fighting has taken place in the Spanish counter-revolution, is a small and prosperous town one and a half miles from Gibraltar, just beyond "No Man's Land," as the neutral zone is known locally. Its full name is La Linea de la Concepcion. It is prosperous for two reasons.

In spite of the vigilance of the Spanish Customs officials there is a lucrative day-to-day smuggling trade carried out by Spaniards, who come into free port of Gibralter nominally to work, but more frequently to bring back cheap cigars and other goods. The second reason for the town's prosperity is its bull-ring. Its chief patrons are the British troops from Gibralter. It is in the arena of La Linea that many a British soldier has seen his first, and perhaps his only, bull-fight. Close to La Linea is the charming old Spanish town of San Roque. It was founded by Spanish refugees from Gibralter after that mountain fortress was captured by Admiral Rooke in 1704. The town stands on a hill It was from a tower on this hill that Queen Maria of Spain watched the siege. She had taken a solemn vow never to move from this spot until the Spanish flag flew over Gibralter again, and the chair on which she sat during her long vigil is still shown. She was saved from an ignominious situation by the courtesy of the British Governor of Gibralter, who flew the Spanish flag for a few hours to enable the Queen to make an honourable retreat.

* * * *

Simlpe Simon

"They (Cabinet secrets) are entirely safe, because the only people who know anything about them are very responsible Cabinet Ministers, who, of course, are under the most solemn obligation to keep the secret till it is to be made public."

—Sir John Simon at Woodford, Essex.

The operative words are "of course," as in "her mother, of course, is one of the Rutland shire Boopuses," and "the Duchess, of course, is very fond of plebotomy."

* * * *

Bee Stings For Rheumatism

The use of Bees' stings as a cure for rheumatism is being undertaken in Germany, where, a farm has just been started for the cultivation of bees for this special object.

Trained assistants gather the poison from the bee by making it sting. A simple method is employed. The assistant presses the bee against a piece of paper which has been so treated with a chemical composition that the poison remains unchanged. There is a daily collection of some 6,000 stings, and the poison is then made into an ointment for medical use.

* * * *

The King's Joke

Queen Mary was persuaded by her little grand-daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, to help them with a game of "Presentation at Court."

After several mock presentations to Her Majesty, the royal and imperial grand-mother asked amiably: "Whom have I the honour of receiving?"

Announced Lilybet: "Lord Bath tub and Lady Plug!"

This caused not a flicker upon the countenance of Her Majesty, but after the game was over she asked, "How did you happen to think of such queer names?"

"Oh, we did not think of them," explained Lilybet. "While we were dressing up to play, Uncle David came in. We told him we needed some new names and he suggested "Lord Bathtub and Lady Plug."

"Uncle David" seemed again last week the boyish Prince of Wales and not the 42-year-old King-Emperor when he went out to test the British Admiralty's new "Flea Boats."

* * * *

King Edward's "Marriage"

Insurance now being taken out against King Edward's marriage prior to his Coronation next spring boomed so heavily last week that Lloyd's quotation shortened from odds of 11-to-1 to 5-to-1. This sort of thing, in view of the recent Budget leak insurance scandal caused British eyebrows to look up sharply with queries on whether there has been a marriage leak. Stoutly Lloyd's maintained that they thought there was no speculative position last week but only a rush to cover "legitimate trade risks." Just now, they thought, it is extremely risky to publish an edition of the Church of England's Prayer Book. Reason: If the King-Emperor marries, prayers will have to be included for the Queen-Empress. Last week the Prayer Book printers rushed to Lloyd's and insured themselves heavily.

* * * *

A Jap Minister's Ways

The official Japanese news censorship, one of the tightest in the world on political items, last month loosened up to pass this most candid-story-of-the-year in Tokyo's great news-organ "Nichi Nichi."

VICE MINISTER HAS LICKING HABIT

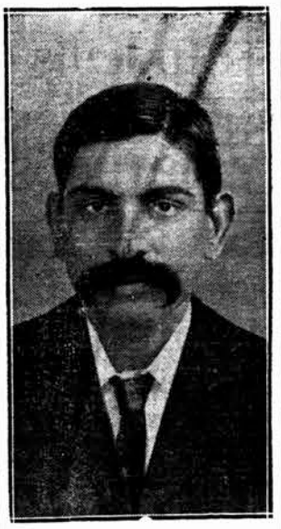
"Vice Minister Yuzawa of the Home Office on the occasion of his daughter's wedding was so much moved with the delight that he licked the face of the bridegroom to the surprise of the assembly. To speak the truth, Mr. Yuzawa has the curious habit of licking people's faces when he gets drunk.

Since his appointment as Vice Minister of Home Affairs, his closest friends, much concerned over his notorious habit, advised him to correct the curious habit. Seeing much truth in the advice, Mr. Yuzawa has been refraining from it as much as possible, but when he attends a drinking party and gets drunk, he feels the temptation and is often seen licking his own hands to comfort himself in his melancholy state. When Mr. Yuzawa begins licking his hands, his friends get frightened, and say: "Don't get too close to him."

* * * *

Shaik And The Wife Killer

Before the figure of King Henry VIII in Madame Tussaud's Waxworks halted His Highness the Sheik of Febrein, recently decorated by King Edward VIII, and loudly exclaimed with a gesture of disdain: "I do not like this big fat man who killed his wives!"



The late Mr. Purshottamdas V. Patel, M.A., LL.B., Government Pleader, Baroda, who passed away on the 21st ultimo. He took an active interest in educational progress and was honorary secretary of the High School, at Dharmaj, for 18 years. The people of Dharmaj have decided to place an oil painting of Mr. Patel in the school to commemorate his services.

THE LATE MR. RAMBILAS PODAR

(An Appreciation By A Friend)

(BY M. N. P.)

The outside world hardly knows what a generous soul the late Rambilas Podar was. Of him, it may be truly said that he had no enemy. It is true that his span of life was too short, and the circumstances under which he was so suddenly cut off from this life, were too tragic to enable one to appreciate his life-work in its proper perspective. Still, there is not the slightest exaggeration in saying that Rambilas was an ideal son, an ideal brother and an ideal friend.

Rambilas was born in Bombay on the 3rd September, 1913. He received his early education at home, but later on he was put to the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Bombay, and after Matriculation he joined St. Xavier's College, wherefrom he graduated. He joined the M.A. and LL.B. classes, but on account of the growing volume of his father's export and import business, the latter could hardly spare him for further studies and so he was initiated in the business of his father's firm.

Within two years Rambilas became the pivot of his father's general business and of the export and import business in particular. Everyone who had to deal with him came out of his office most pleased and contented. Rambilas became one of the most popular members of his community.

HIS INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

In the midst of his business, Rambilas did not lose sight of the poverty, illiteracy and wretched physical and moral condition of his countrymen. He liberally helped the needy students and the poor. He became a member of the Education Board of the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, the Sitaram Podar Girls' School, and the Rajputana Shiksha Mandal, Bombay, and used to take a very keen interest in the administration of the Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz, and the G. B. Podar High School at Navalgarh in the Jaipur State. He was one of the founders of the Gujerati Institute of the St. Xavier's College, and a member of the Marwadi Sammelan, Bombay.

Rambilas was a keen sportsman. Tennis was his favourite game. He also used to play cricket, badminton, table tennis, chess and a number of other games. He was one of the founders of the Merrimakers' Club, and the Marwadi Sporting Club and a life-member of the Cricket Club of India, and a patron of the Hindu Gymkhana.

Rambilas's domestic life was very happy indeed. He was married only three years ago to a girl of his own choice in the well-known Rajgadia family of Calcutta. His wife was a fitting companion to him.

The life of the late Mr. Rambilas Podar was an inspiring one to all who knew him.

Bombay Students' Conference

Right Of Students To Self-Determination

DR. SUMANT'S INDICTMENT OF 'VARSITY METHODS

Urges "Police Raj" Of Parents And Educational Authorities Must Go

"The present students' movement arises from three definite maladjustments, with three sets of grievances, connected with (1) the home, (2) the school and (3) the society. Even the women as a class and the suppressed classes are organising, clamouring and working for the right of self-determination and of self-expression. There is no reason why you should not do the same thing. As it is, you are entering the field very late."

In these words, Dr. Sumant B. Mehta exhorted the Students to organise, in the course of his Presidential Address at the Bombay Students' Conference, held on Saturday evening, at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay.

STUDENTS' PROBLEMS.

Kumari Aloo J. Dastur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the Delegates and the President said that they had gathered not round a sentiment of momentary enthusiasm, but the binding-link between them was the grim realisation of the tragedy towards which they were daily drifting, because of an unimaginative and unreal system of education. They were met there to discuss, without fear or favour, problems pertaining to the Students in an atmosphere of courage and intelligence, and she hoped that the Conference would be a mile-stone on "our path to progress."

Dr. Sumant Mehta in the course of his speech said:—

You will pardon me for saying that I was most unwilling to accept the flattering offer that you made to me of accepting the presidentship of this Conference, because I am deeply and anxiously engaged in the struggle between the Governmental bureaucracy and the Praja Mandal of the Baroda State.

I have been trying to find out the true genesis or inwardness of this conference and the students' movement. Superficial people may believe that it arises as a protest against the cutting result of the last matriculation examination, the "Kati-e-Am" as it is called, wherein 17,000 out of 24,000 students got plucked. This was certainly a provoking incentive but most obviously it was not the chief cause; because the students' movement started much earlier than that.

The movement is to my mind an attempt to adjust the relations that exist between the youthful student and his social environment. The idealism of the student and the conditions of his environment are not fixed quantities and they get modified from time to time according to changed conditions. The social and educational environment is full of all sorts of prohibitions and fetters, and there is no cause for wonder, if the young man of to-day girds up his loin to snap the chains.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS.

Without going into very old history, I should say that the youth movement of Germany which grew up as a healthy reaction against the terribly depressing and chaotic post-war conditions, with its programme for athletics, hiking and free life, its determined effort to organise youth as a class, its clubs and hostels dotted all over the countries of the European continent, fired your imagination and inspired you to do valiant deeds in your own country. In 1927 the Bombay youth got its chance of serving the province of Gujarat when it suffered from phenomenally heavy floods which caused immense loss of houses, property, crops, cattle and some life. In 1928 the youth of Bombay did yeomen service in rousing the sympathy of thousands of our countrymen during the Bardoli Struggle and collected large sums of money for the fight. In 1929 Youth Leagues were started in large numbers, all over the country, leagues called by various names, leagues with, perhaps, varying tinge of political ardour, most of them standing up for complete independence or Purna Swaraj for India.

This political colouring need not be an inevitable characteristic of your movement, although I confess that in the rapidly changing atmosphere of our country I do not see how you can keep altogether away from it. Individuals may have their own predilections in this matter, but that need not guide the policy of your Students' Movement. During the strenuous years of 1930, '31, '32 and 1933 the living youth was engaged in the political struggle. It received plenty of new experiences and disillusionments and it built up new hopes on a fresh ideology. The socialistic trend of the last two years is only one phase of this new outlook. The Students' movement as such need not be married to socialism although how it can be avoided, if at all, is another matter. It is possible that the Imperialists as well as the anti-Imperialists, will try to woo the student world, and in the Swayamvar you may exercise your right of selection unless you elect to flirt with both the parties. Mind you, I have firm convictions on the matter, but I do not wish to bias your mind.

BOMBAY STUDENTS MUST ACT.

Upto very recent times, it has not become customary to differentiate sharply between the students and the youth movement. But at the end of 1935, Ahmedabad took the lead and called a students' conference, discussed their own difficulties, grievances and demands. This was presided over by that constant and genuine lover of the student world, Prof. K. T. Shah of your city. The enthusiasm evoked by this conference was responsible for the starting of several associations in large as well as small towns of the province and finally culminated in the very successful youth conference held in Ahmedabad about a month ago.

Now it is your time to act. As the future citizens of this first city in India, it is your duty and privilege to lead the way in so organising the students' movement that every part of Bombay may have its centre or headquarters with a decent set of rooms and possibly some arrangements for indoor and outdoor games. It should be possible on some occasions, for the students of all classes High Schools, Colleges of Arts, Medicine and others, boys and girls, without distinction of class or creed, to meet for social purposes or for sports or to dream of creating a new social order and plan methods of realising them

THE LAST STRAW.

The matriculation result of this year may loom large in the horizon to-day, but in reality it is only a symptom of a deep-rooted malady which affects the whole educational system of to-day. Almost everyone feels that the system of secondary education which prepares every student for an aimless examination is wrong. The way in which it is linked up with the primary at one end and the collegiate or professional training at the other end is wrong. It is idiotic to talk about raising the standard of the test in English for all students. I believe that is a very crude and vulgar Imperialistic stunt, though I would certainly desire a good many of my Indian men and women to know and cherish the English language. The very constitution of the University is antiquated, the political satrap of the province being its dictator. The Vice-Chancellor is not elected by the Senate. It is almost unbelievable but a sad fact that a very large number of senators are nominated by the political Government. It is a notorious fact that many senators have grouped themselves into factions which are perpetually manouevering and waging war against each other. You know very well that the fight has no reference to the principles of teaching or that of examining. The parties exist in order to secure more patronage or more loaves and fishes. I am given to understand that there are senators who have never seen the inside of a first class Railway compartment although they draw first class fares. I know of senators who practically never open their mouths in the Senate Hall except when they yawn. I also know senators, in senile decay or delapidated or with antediluvian ideas. Almost everything is rotten in this state of Denmark and nothing but a radical reform can do any good. When a conviction of this sort was gaining ground in the Presidency, the unfortunate matric result came as the last straw which broke the camel's back. If 5,000 students appeared who should not have appeared, whose fault was it? But anyhow the University made 75,000 rupees out of that mistake; not a bad job.

STUDENTS MAKE HISTORY.

I heartily congratulate the leaders, including some senators and the rank and file of the matric relief movement for taking a mammoth procession to the University Hall to demand justice for the students, who had failed to pass the examination. I admire the courage and promptitude of the students, who on being denied an interview by the Vice-Chancellor, quietly walked into the Hall to insist on the immediate consideration of the "matric demands." Contrary to the whinings and wailings of some old-fashioned disciplinarians, I maintain that these students and their friends made history within a few hours and gave the first shattering blow to the somnolent University, and woke it up to the realities of its maladministration. The very fact that the thunders of the Bombay students

(continued on page 33)

Dr. Sumant Mehta, President of the Bombay Students' Conference, which was held yesterday evening at Muzzafarabad Hall.

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Sumant Mehta's Call To Students

(continued from page 32)

have reverbrated to the distant ends of the Presidency, and the Matric meetings and demonstrations have been held in many towns of the Province, testify to the reality and the urgency of your rightful demands.

It is open to you to ask as to what good all this hulabaloo has done to the miserable failed students. For one thing, public opinion has been roused all over the province to demand complete reconstitution of the University and a drastic revision in its methods. Even the Bombay Corporation, the biggest in the province has taken a commendable lead in urging its representative on the University to do all in his power to secure justice for the failed matriculates. I trust the Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Poona and other towns that are also represented on the Senate, will soon support the same demand. I am hoping that the outcome of all these efforts and the result of the province-wide agitation on the big-wigs of the University will not go in vain.

WARNING TO UNIVERSITY.

Suppose for a moment, however, that all this fails in securing better results for the failures of March last. But who will doubt for a moment that the future moderators, paper setters and examiners will now think twice before putting such questions as were found in the English paper of April last and passing only 28 per cent of the candidates who will appear in October next? And I have no hesitation in saying this on your behalf to all the University authorities concerned: "Remember that all eyes are turned to the October examination; learn by the mistakes of the past; do your duties with commonsense; temper justice with humanity; give results that will stand comparison with those of other Indian Universities; do all in your power to undo the grievous wrong of the past; and remember that if you neither learn nor unlearn, you will lower the prestige of your University altogether."

WHY A PURPOSELESS EXISTENCE?

The present students' movement arises from three definite maladjustments, with three sets of grievances, connected with (1) the home, (2) the school and (3) the society. Even the women (as a class) and the suppressed classes are organising, clamouring and working for the right of self-determination and of self-expression. There is no reason why you should not do the same thing. As it is, you are entering the field very late. The domestic and social environment of the students is mostly of such a nature that they become docile invertebrate creatures invariably preparing for some examination which after much parental 'khut-put' may admit them into job on a small or starving remuneration. They never get half a chance of developing initiative and enterprise. The whole atmosphere is that of a lamb-like following in the footsteps of their "elders." If by any chance they are married, then the tragedy is complete.

But I warn you that this is only one side of the picture. Might it not be that many students prefer a purposeless, irresponsible existence? Are they always keen and in the forefront to develop their various clubs or societies or magazines? In their own homes is it not possible for them to resist early marriage, or to insist on getting their sisters educated, or to support inter-caste marriages, in short to fight against all the conventional beliefs based on social inequalities, on differences of caste, creed or prejudices and superstitions? Please remember that practically the whole of our social life, our customary existence is guided by these prejudices and superstitions.

If one thousand students of your calibre were prepared to raise the standard of social revolt if they abolished in practice all social inequalities and injustices, if Hindus and Musalmans and Mahars lived in perfect comradeship without any prejudices, you would change the face of this province. But have got the strength of launching Satyagraha against your father, mother, aunts and so-called elders?

"EDUCATE YOUR PARENTS!"

In your relations with the educational institutions, there is a complaint that students are actually abused, caned, slapped and ill-treated in some schools. Surely if you are properly organised that school should not see a single student the next day, there should be a police case against the teacher and there should be protest meeting of parents and citizens. My friends! you will have to educate and organise your parents, i.e. your fathers and mothers and elders.

The spirit of the times demands that the students should have liberty of speech and of association, inside as well as outside, the school or college. Some how or the other, perhaps because the foreign Government in this country has set a detestable example, the parents and the educational authorities all desire to set up an autocratic "Police Raj".

REDUCE COST OF EDUCATION.

With all earnestness we demand that the cost of secondary and college education should be reduced, that the examination fees should not be very heavy. We want cheaper text-books but above all we wish to democratise and improve the University. This may seem a tall order just now, but can you not see that the country is marching ahead with quick steps and that the impossible is being made possible?

DUTY OF UNIVERSITY.

The foremost duty of a University is that of developing the character of students and of making them self-respecting, self-reliant citizens; but when attempts are made to do so by teaching them to exercise their rights and agitate for their demands, these attempts are repressed and suppressed. If the University sets the pace is penalising those who educate the students to appreciate their rights, then the only character which the University will succeed in developing will be that of a slave.

The present system of examination is devised with a view to find out how much the students do not know, and that is why a great many students fail to pass the examinations. The examination is more of test for memory in a variety of unconnected subjects than a test of the general fund of knowledge of the pupil or his intelligence. It is imperative that this system should be immediately replaced by another which will give a reasonable guarantee of certain minimum standard of testing the efficiency and the attainment of the examinees.

Our University loses all interest in its alumni as soon as they leave its portals. This is a very sad phenomenon. Indeed it should be considered the foremost responsibility of any University to see to it that its alumni are properly employed in walks of life for which they are best fitted. Not only must it do this, but must continue to maintain a close contact with them so as to guarantee continued efficiency. Towards this end, must it prepare the students for all public examinations and secure from all organisations, public or private, co-operation so as to employ its students.

POPULAR BASIS NEEDED.

Our University needs to be reformed and organised in a manner that will establish it on a more popular basis. The present post of Ex-officio Chancellorship must be done away with, the nominated Vice-Chancellor must be replaced by one elected by the graduates, and the principle of nomination must also be abolished as well as election from artificial constituencies. Its place must be taken by increased representation from the graduates and representation in part from the undergraduates who are directly concerned with the affairs of the University.

A new University Act must be passed which will include all these reforms and which will also widen the objects of the University so as to include direct concern about the life of the students after they have left the University.

The University must also explore the possibilities of co-relating its activities with those of other public bodies like the municipalities for the furtherance of the educational objectives in general. It must also see to it that it obtains an equality of treatment in Empire Universities.

Coming to the relation of the students with the public, it must be borne in mind that the student is not only a future citizen but a motive force of carrying the civilization further. This means that nothing should be stinted by the community to the student generation which would not only make them self-reliant and civic-minded citizens but also torch bearers of the race for progress in science, industry and art. From this it follows that the community must regard equipment of educational institutions, and the proper working thereof, as the first burden on the public purse and the first concern of the public administration. Not only must it do this, but it must provide facilities and opportunities for students to take their share of the burdens of modern civilization and make their contribution towards its growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT

With regard to your relations with the society the greatest problem is that of unemployment and this unemployment is the direct result of the faulty, unreal, unsuitable education that is taught in the schools and the colleges. If you, the youths of this country take up the problem and agitate, upto white heat, then the solution will have to be found and it will be found.

Having considered the obligations of the community towards the student generation, it must also be stated that the students also have their duties and obligations to perform towards the welfare of the community. They must bear such burden in the interests of the public advancement as would normally fall to their share viz. literacy campaign rural reconstruction and other similar activities.

Students must also observe discipline of mind and body which are essential if they are to fulfil their proper role of careers of ideas and of civilization in their community. They must also learn to realise that after being educated, they have a duty of keeping a ceaseless watch over the education afforded to the generation succeeding them.

In conclusion may I state a personal opinion that the foundations of a truly enlightened and progressive system of education is not likely to be laid within the framework of the present social system which is dominated by social injustice and the exploitation of one class by another and consequent economic inequality and political slavery. I would, therefore, appeal to all of you assembled here that you should strive to your utmost for the realisation of an equalitarian society guaranteeing economic well being and adequate liberty to all, which alone can ensure the development of a race of properly cultured and social creative citizens which is the true aim of all education.

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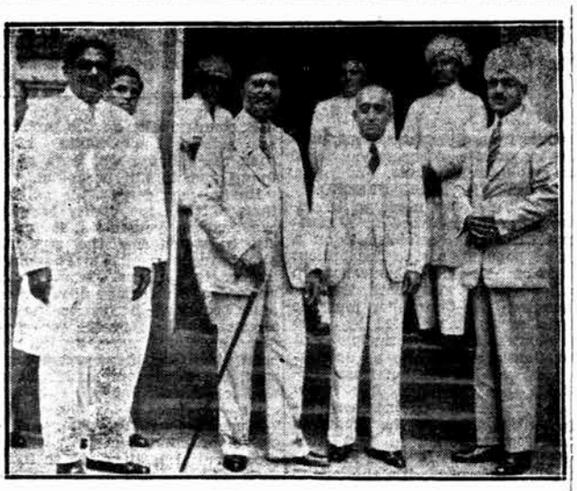

The Indian Merchants' Chamber gave a party on Friday evening to the Commerce Member with the Government of India. (From left) Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy (President of the Chamber), Sir M. Zaffrulla Khan, Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Sikander Hyat Khan

POCHKHANAWALA'S MISSION NEARING COMPLETION

Directorate Of The Central Exchange Bank Of India Complete: Bank To Start Work From September

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: July 25 (By Air Mail).

Another milestone will be reached next week by Indian Banking as a result of the untiring efforts of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla and his Co-Directors of the Central Bank of India. For, next week, a company will be registered in London, under the name of the Central Exchange Bank of India.

This will be the first Indian Exchange Bank, established in London, with close connection with India. In the past, it may be recalled, the Indian Specie Bank, started by the late Mr. Chunilal Saraya, known in his time as the Silver King, about the year 1910-1911, had an office to work its silver transactions only. At present, the Imperial Bank of India has also a branch in London, but it is not doing much of exchange business. London being the main centre of the whole world and the best place to make short and long period investments almost all the principal banks of the world have their own branches or affiliated institutions registered in London. But India alone had so far no representation in this world-wide market of banking. Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla was not slow to realise this.

I understand that the directors of the Central Bank of India have been in consultation with experts, who are bankers of repute in London. These experts have now given their seal of approval to the proposed Central Exchange Bank of India. These experts see good future for this enterprise of the Central Bank of India. Of course, it is possible that the new enterprise might take some years to develop, but there is no doubt that the proposed bank will inspire confidence and raise the prestige of Indian banking in foreign markets.

THE DIRECTORATE.

In a top-floor suites in Grosvenor House, in Park Lane, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala is, at present, busy working out his scheme of the proposed bank. By now he has already secured the services of three prominent and influential Indians to serve with him on the Board of Directors of the proposed Bank. It will be a mixed Board of four Indians and three Englishmen. Sir Phiroze Sethna, the President of the Central Bank of India, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, its Managing Director, Sir Pudumji Ginwala, the late Chairman of the Indian Tariff Board and Sir Atul Chatterjee, the former High Commissioner for India, will be the Indian compliment of the Board. Perhaps by the time this dispatch reaches you, the names of the three Englishmen, who will serve on the Board, will be available. I understand that negotiations are almost complete to secure the services of experienced and influential retired European bankers on the Board. Two of the Indian Directors will be residing in London.

I have no doubt that efforts are being made to get the best man as manager. The main qualification for this post will be that the manager will have eastern experience as well as experience of London market.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANT.

The capital of the Central Exchange Bank of India will be £100,000, paid-up. The whole capital will be kept up by the Central Bank of India and it will be a subsidiary company for exchange business. Thus there will be very limited risk for the Central Bank of India.

After registering the company, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala will leave for India. And as soon as he meets his directors in Bombay, I have reason to believe that we shall know the name of that fortunate Indian, who will be the accountant of the new bank. The bank is expected to start work in the early part of September next.

One of the objects of the bank will be to train Indians in London for higher banking so that they may be useful on the staff of the Central Bank of India in India as well as on the staff of the Central Exchange Bank of India in London.

DR. NEHRU IN LONDON.

Another Indian visitor to London this week is Dr. Shridhar S. Nehru, a magistrate from the United Provinces, who left India in March last on, what I may call a world tour.

Accompanied by his wife, Dr. Nehru visited all the important farming centres in Japan. The Imperial University of Tokio gave this young Indian a warm welcome and Prof. Unawa Guchi and Prof. Yanagisa paid him great tribute for his new methods in electro-culture. Dr. Nehru became popular in Japan as even in places like Nikko and Keio, who could speak in Japanese to the large audiences which had gathered to hear him talk on scientific application of electrical currents and of electrified water on roosters to elephants, leave aside on human beings. It is no wonder as a result of his timely tip to the farmers of Japan, who had lost 22 million yen through the failure of mulberry leaf for silk worm, the Japanese Press proposed Dr. Nehru's name for a Nobel Prize. From Tokio to Los Angeles. There again, the Indian doctor and his wife, who collaborates with him in his work, were continuously lionized. He reminded a San Francisco audience of the saying of King Solomon, who said, that "there is no new thing under the sun." But our compatriot qualified that statement by adding, "But, then the wise King Solomon did not know about 'electro-culture.' "

In California Dr. Nehru referring to his experiments in the field of electro-culture, declared that the idea at the back of it was simple. "Electric energy is developed by cellular activity and conversely, cellular activity is stimulated by electrical energy. Application in agriculture is very simple. A tank of water may be charged merely from the current from an automobile and applied by irrigation. The idea is quite new and I am a pioneer in it. We also apply electricity to seeds before planting. The American farmers were so attracted by the experiments of Dr. Nehru on their cattle, that at the famous John Rearl ranch in Reedley (California) he was overworked by his American hosts that he had to disappoint many famers in the end. In one ranch he placed a three inch strip of chicken wire about the base of 2 grapes vines and with wires from the ignition of the tractor applied electricity for approximately ten to twelve seconds. The hopper fell from the vines, many dead and others stunned. Great quantities of the hoppers fell from the vine. When a wire framing was placed over the entire vine and the current applied there was no effect whatsoever upon the hopper. And Dr. Nehru exclaimed: "You see, a many 1,000 volt of lightning has struck a man and burned his back, yet he lived. But when he grabbed a 220 volt wire he was killed. Likewise with the killing of the hopper".

Now Dr. Nehru and his wife are in London. The fame of the Indian doctor of curing cattle has reached some of the prominent farmers in this country. Hence, they have been calling on him ever since he arrived in this country. Important farming and agricultural centres are the rendezvous of Dr. Nehru who keeps on demonstrating to his farmer "audiences" The advantages that their cattle, the dairy-farms and their poultry would derive by adopting his new electric cure. The other day I visited Mucking in Essex in the company of some of the English farmers and medical men. Dr. Nehru was there and when he asked us to drink the electrified water, one of the company, who had a taste of unelectrified water could not resist patting the Indian demonstrator for being so good as to take the trouble of visiting his farm to save his cattle. Another farmer, a shrewd businessman, wanted to know what it would cost him to accept Dr. Nehru's prescription for his 200 cattle, 300 sheep, 150 pigs and his 400 acres of land, which yield him potatoes, cellery, turpins, Dr. Nehru explained that the cost is nothing. And the questioner promptly replied "I do not believe you. Where do you come in? Why should you do it for the love of, mike?". At length we sat in a conference, Dr. Nehru explaining the aims and objects of the Electro-culture and Fruit Growers' and Rural Development Associations, of Mainpuri, India, of which he is the President. Dr. Nehru assured the English farmers that thousands of cattle have been saved in India because their owners are the members of this Association and are carrying out the aims and objects of the organisation.

ROYAL SOCIETY HONOURS

In an interview with the pressmen, Mrs. Nehru declared that she prefers Indian dress to Paris fashions. So she has been continuing to wear Indian clothes even when she has been travelling abroad. "After all", she added, "everybody should not be alike in this world. Hindu women are taking to modern ways, but I am happy to say that none of us seem willing to give up our ancient costume for Paris clothes. European styles for women have made little progress with us".

There was a surprise for Dr. Nehru during the week. The Royal Society of Arts informed him that it had honoured the institution by electing Dr. Nehru as a Fellow of the Society.

Sir Mahomed Zaffrulla Khan with the Director of the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, which he visited on Friday morning.

Benares, July 31.—His Highness the Maharaja gave State banquet in honour of Their Excellencies at Mint House to-night.—A.P.

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Viceroy Hopes For Early Advent Of Federation

Sings Praise Of "Most Striking Scheme In History Of World"

BENARES, July 31.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares gave a state banquet tonight in honour of the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow.

Replying to the toast, His Excellency said:—

"Benares is the first of the Indian States which I have had the pleasure of visiting during my term of office, and it is great satisfaction to me that the first visit which I have paid to an Indian State since I became Viceroy should be to a place the sanctity of which is so great and the historical associations of which are so distinguished as Benares and that the state should be under the guidance of so experienced and benevolent a ruler as Your Highness.

"The sixteen years which have elapsed since the conclusion of the War have been marked by the first stage in the development of responsible Government. At the end of this period India finds herself on the eve of constitutional changes of great and fundamental importance.

"Those changes have not been lightly undertaken. They are the result of a long and exhaustive period of reflection, discussed and spread over many anxious years of work, and in their present form they represent the fruit of the devoted labours and the best talent of responsible and experienced statesmen, British and Indian alike.

Viceroy's Part

"Your Highness has been so kind as to refer to my own association with the task of giving shape to the proposals now embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, and it is indeed true that I am in a position, as the result of my association with the discussions which have resulted in the great constitutional changes now imminent, to approach the problems involved with a full appreciation of the difficulties surmounted and of the advantages inherent in the implementation of the proposals embodied in the Act.

"It is a source of much satisfaction to me to listen to Your Highness' expressions of approval of those proposals and in particular of the proposed all-India Federation. The idea of that Federation is in many ways one of the most striking in the history of the world, considering the area to be covered and the differences of language, of religion, of race and of the historical background of the people and the territories which the realisation of the ideal of federation will combine in a single political body.

"The preparatory stage of the new constitution is now well on its way to conclusion; for, on April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy, with the transfer which it involves, of great and solid responsibilities to the provinces, comes into being.

Early Advent.

"The interval between the initiation of provincial autonomy and the advent of the federal scheme cannot in the nature of things be a long one, and I am glad to think that all the omens at the moment are such as to encourage me to hope that no difficulty will be experienced in the early realisation of that great ideal.

"It is very natural that the rulers who are called upon to make a decision of such importance as affects not only themselves but their dynasties and their States should be concerned to ensure that they do not do so lightly or without a just appreciation of what is involved. It is natural too that as Your Highness has mentioned that they should be anxious to ensure that full weight should be given, on the occasion of their accession, to the treaty rights and the legitimate claims of their States.

"But I feel no doubt that it should be possible with but little difficulty to dispel any misunderstandings or apprehensions which may exist, and I have under my consideration at this moment steps particularly designed to facilitate the achievement of this result.

Question Of Heir

"It is a pleasure to me to know that the question of an heir to Your Highness's Gadi has been happily and finally settled and that my Government have approved and have duly recognised the adoption of Maharaj Kumar Vibhuti Narain Singh by Your Highness. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere congratulations to Your Highness on the steady progress which has been made by your State since you ascended the gadi. Your Highness has if I may say reason in particular to be proud of the economies effected during the last four years and of the satisfactory state of your finances at the present day.

"Your Highness has referred to the recent decision to transfer the responsibility for the conduct of political relations with your State from the Government of the United Provinces to the Government of India. I appreciate the regret that the long and friendly association in this matter between Benares and the Government of the United Provinces has been severed but while the transfer of your relations from the Government of the United Provinces to the Government of India is no longer an open question, the links of proximity and mutual interest which have in the past closely bound the Benares State to the district of Benares and to the United Provinces remain unsevered and if anything closer than they have been in the past."—A.P.

INQUIRY INTO MISSING AIRMAIL

KARACHI, August 1.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, is coming to Karachi on August 4. It is understood he will institute an enquiry into the causes of the missing air mail.—United Press.

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Outsiders Prevail On First Day Of Poona Races

Bushboos Pays Rs. 855 In Last Event On Card

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The Poona Racing Season opened in dull weather on Saturday when a large crowd found the sport rather expensive. Five outsiders turned up in a card of eight events and the biggest of the lot was Bushboos who paid Rs. 855 for win in the Basra Plate.

Mr. Eve's colours were prominent on two occasions, School of Scandal and Heritage recording a double for the mill magnate. The theory of horses for courses worked out in the case of Heritage, who accounted for a field of thirteen in the Reay Plate.

Centoi and Cartoon were strongly supported but could make no impression on Heritage who won easily from Teller and High Hill, a new comer.

Evans rode a clever race on Punpkin Pie, a sturdy filly in the Brisbane Plate, incidentally enabling his father to saddle his first winner. W. Evans (senior) is a very able and painstaking trainer and I am surprised that he does not receive the patronage he deserves.

Many new owners are now taking to the sport and those in search of a conscientious trainer would be well advised to entrust their horses to the Australian professional.

BUSHBOOS SURPRISES.

Blanche and Funny Face declined in the Basrah Plate leaving fifteen competitors to face the barrier. Vershan, White Flower and Al Ghazi absorbed the bulk of the betting, but were all beaten by the unconsidered Bushboos. Mr. Chawan's bay who is noted for his staying abilities, was hardly expected to sprint with the best of them. He however demonstrated his versatility much to the amazement of students of form. Moosa, his trainer was dumbfounded and needed a stimulant.

Garter Princess and Francolin contested the Andover Plate which ended in a fluent success for the former under the guidance of Burn. Aurangzebe, was not ridden to the best advantage.

In School for Scandal, a fine looking filly, Mr. Eve has a champion Indian bred in the making. The daughter of Sheridan jumped out slowly and coming the longest way round outstayed Rosewater in the Mysore Plate.

Brace and Obaid fought a splendid duel in Division I of the Ghorpuri Plate on Mijlat and Advocate, the latter going under in the last stride. Obaid had his revenge on Turkish Prince in Division II when he beat Layiq Pasha.

SPECIALS RUN TO TIME.

The Race Specials ran to time and the railway authorities deserve praise for making the journey to Poona and back pleasant for racegoers. Messrs. Brandon and Co., as usual provided an appetising menu, which was appreciated by passengers.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.
(Division I.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 1,250, Second Rs. 400, Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr. Gem's MIJLAT, 8-4, Brace 1
Mr. D. D. Chavan's ADVOCATE, 8-8 (carr. 8-13), Obaid 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's NEW HILLA, 8-8, Simmons 3
Mr. Ismail Ebrahim's FAUST, 8-10, Bowley 4

Won by short head, 2-1|2 lengths and neck.

Time: 1 min. 26 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 90 for win, and Rs. 27, Rs. 17 and Rs. 49 for places.

Not Run:—Adowa 8-4.

Favourite: Advocate (8-13).

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE GHORPURI PLATE
(Division II)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 1,250, Second Rs. 400, Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr. K. H. Irani's TURKISH PRINCE, 8-10, Obaid 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's LAYIQ PASHA, 8-4, Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN SCEPTRE, 7-7, Hardinge 3
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's LAMINGTON, 8-10, Evans .. 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths and head.

Time: 1 min. 24-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win; and Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 83 for places.

All ran.

Favourites: Turkish Prince (8-10) and Mulzoom (8-10).

Winner trained by Mr. K. H. Irani (Owner).

THE GHORPURI PLATE
(Division III)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANI 8-4 Britt 1
Mr. Majeed Tarfa's WALK OVER 8-4 (carr. 8-8) Munro 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's KANANAH 8-4 Burn 3
Mr. Syed Mehdi's ZAININ 8-10 (carr. 8-11) Burgess 4

Not Run: Mahmood Beg 9-2 and Samran 8-8.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 26 2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by Mr. V. V. Powar.

THE MYSORE PLATE

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 7-4 J. O'Neal 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE-WATER 8-11 (Carr. 8-12) Obaid 2
Mr. Gemini's POETRY 8-0 M. O'Neal 3
Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY 9-12 Munro 4

Not Run: Daftrum 8-12 and Vigilant 8-0.

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 35secs.

First tote paid Rs. 282 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE ANDOVER PLATE

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS 8-13 Burn 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 7-11 Simmons 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THE EARL 7-12 (carr. 8-0) Brace 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8-0 Evans 4

All Ran.

Won by 3|4 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 mn. 58secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by Mr. A. M. Khairaz.

THE REAY PLATE

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 8-7 Brace 1
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 9-3 Britt 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's HIGH HILL 7-13 J. O'Neal 3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8-11 Munro 4

Not Run: Staff Officer 8-4 and Raghubeer 7-11.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths, 3|4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 17secs.

First tote paid Rs. 105 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 67 and Rs. 91 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE BRISBANE PLATE

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. V. G. Mohan Rao's PUMPKIN PIE 7-4 Evans 1
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 8-4 Brace 2
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's PICARO 9-0 Hutchins 3
Mr. Gemini's AQUILA 8-0 Forsyth 4

All Ran.

First tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 26 and Rs. 58 for places.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

THE BASRA PLATE

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs 750, Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 8-0 Balfour 1
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-0 Munro 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-2 Obaid 3
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE 8-3 Evans 4

Not Run: Funny Face 8-2 and Blanche 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 855 for win, Rs. 138, Rs. 26 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

WICKET UNPLAYABLE DUE TO OVERNIGHT SOAKING

No Play In Match Between Glamorgan And India

SWANSEA, August 1.

There will be no play to-day owing to rain.

(Earlier)—At Swansea to-day weather started fine but later turned wet.—Reuter.

(Swansea is a sea port of Glamorganshire, Wales).

TEAMS:

Following are teams:—

Indians:—Vizianagram, C. K. Naidu, Nissar, Merchant, Jai, Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Naidu, Ramaswamy, Jehangir Khan, Banerjee and Dilawar Hussain.

Glamorgan:—Turnbull, Clay, Morgan, Dyson, Emry Davies, Dai Davies, Duckfield, Smart, Brierley, Lavis and Mercer.

The Mayor of Swansea welcomed the team at Luncheon during the interval.

CAPTAINS' DECISION

Gates were not opened and hundreds were turned away. The wicket did not recover from overnight soaking, and the Captains came to the conclusion that play was out of question.—Reuter.

MANY-SIDED ACTIVITIES OF "G.K.C."

Interesting Bombay Discussion

Interesting discussion took place at an "Academy on G. K. Chesterton" held under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union of the St. Xavier's High School in the premises of the school on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Prof. C. D. Pinto.

The speakers were Profs. F. Gracias, Armando Menezes, Rev. F. J. A. Lobo, Miss Yvette Coelho, and Principal A. Soares.

Speakers portrayed in a graphic manner the striking personality of G. K. C. and his many-sided activities as a seer, as a poet, a man of letters, and as upholder of Christianity.

Prof. F. Gracias said that Chesterton arrived at his varied conclusions from the light of his own experience as admitted by himself. His greatest service to humanity was the message that Christianity was the most catholic and reasonable of religions.

Rev. F. J. A. Lobo opined that Chesterton was at least original in expression, if not in the truths he brought home.

The speaker was frankly disappointed in many of the encomiums sung and criticisms levelled against 'G. K. C.' in the press (London). In his view, the disappointment was due to the fact that there was nothing original in Chesterton's views.

NOT A DILECTECIAN

Thereupon the speaker delved into the abstract regions of philosophy. Chesterton was not destined to be a dilectecian in the manner of the philosophers of old like Aristotle.

Chesterton was born in an age of modernism, and so he had to adapt himself to it. In short, he was a modern prophet.

He (the speaker) did not agree with the view held by a few that Chesterton made much of small things—constructing a pyramid in a topsy-turvy manner beginning with the apex, the very fact leading to an instability in him. On the contrary, Chesterton made his case strong, by being particular even of small points, never neglecting them.

"COMIC POET"

Prof. Menezes held that G. K. C. was a poet and that too a comic poet.

Miss Yvette Coelho dwelt on the Scholarly qualities in Chesterton's work.

Principal A. Soares did not agree with Prof. Menezes who only held that G. K. C. was primarily a light-hearted poet.

Chesterton was a 'seer' and historian in his view.

In Chesterton's view Capitalism as well as Socialism were only related as Siamese twins. Both attempted at something big, where property got concentrated into a few hands. Karl Marx looked at it in a scientific manner and in his (Marx's) view Socialism would inevitably follow Capitalism.

BACK TO THE LAND

Chesterton's recipe to this state of affairs where the wage-slave had no freedom either way was 'back to the land', and a march-back of the so-called civilisation to substitute small industries to big industries wherein everyone's needs would be provided. That was his prime message to humanity.

The Chairman in endorsing the views of the speaker hoped that the Academy' would do something substantial in commemorating 'G. K. C.' who was always living with them.

The Academy was largely attended by students and girls as well as by the interested public and the hall in which it was held was packed. The discourses were eagerly heard.

HAILE SELASSIE AT GENEVA

Miss Paula Lecler, an American journalist, who spent six months in Ethiopia, during the Italo-Abyssinian War, is seen here taking an exclusive interview from Haile Sellassie, the day after he addressed the League of Nations at Geneva. On the right is seen the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Abyssinia taking notes. Miss Lecler is on a world tour in 80 days, and arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning. She interviewed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and left for Wardha in the evening to interview Mahatma Gandhi for a number of American papers. She will be leaving for Calcutta the same day, and will be seeing Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. She will be leaving India by the end of the next week for China. Miss Paula Lecler, who is a well-known writer on "Foreign Politics" for the American papers, has given an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle". She describes in detail as to the reasons that led to the sudden flight of the Negus from Ethiopia, and also throws light on the stories that are prevalent about the wealth that Negus is supposed to have taken with him. The interview will appear in Monday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle".

PONDICHERRY FIRING VICTIMS

Dozen Killed And Nine Injured In Wednesday's Disturbances

PONDICHERRY, July 31.

Latest unofficial information regarding the casualties in connection with Wednesday's disturbances and firing is that nine died in Hospital, including a sepoy who was crushed under a roller used to break open the mill premises and nine were injured who were admitted into the colonial hospital. It is also reported that three more deaths occurred outside.

As regards the fire in Savana Mills, incendiarism is suspected. The loss is unofficially estimated at about twenty lakhs of rupees.

The Governor of French India, accompanied by other officials, visited this evening the mill which is still guarded by a strong police force.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU RETURNS TO PATNA

PATNA, (By Mail)

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Committee arrived here on Tuesday from Jamshedpur where he was detained for reasons of health. He has recovered from his recent illness but is still feeble.

It is understood he will be able to attend a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and the Bihar Central Relief Committee to be held here within a few days.—A. P.

City Celebrates 16th Anniversary Of Tilak

Hundreds Flock To Chowpati To Pay Their Respects

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Great enthusiasm was evinced by the citizens of Bombay in celebrating the 16th death anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak to-day.

Hundreds of men, women and children gathered at the Congress House from an early hour of the morning to take part in the procession, organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in honour of the departed leader.

Procession Starts

The procession, headed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., Mrs. Perin Captain, Mr. P. R. Lele and others left the Congress House for Chaupati exactly at 8 a.m. A few yards ahead of the leaders marched in formation the Volunteers of the Bombay National Guards, the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Sevika Dal.

While the Tri-Colour Flag was carried at the vanguard of the procession, banners, quoting the famous sayings of the Lokmanya were carried by the processionists. One banner, proclaiming: "Swaraj is My Birthright and I Shall Have It," figured very prominently.

The members of the procession carried flower garlands, wreaths, etc. to be placed near the Statue of the late Lokmanya on the Chaupati Sands.

As the long procession reached the Sandhurst Bridge, two processions, one from "C" Ward, led by Mr. Nagindas Master with a picture of the Lokmanya in a car, and a procession from "A" Ward joined the main procession. By this time the procession was representative of all the Congress Committees in the City.

When the procession reached the Chaupati Sands, the number of people participating in the celebration had increased. The staff of the B.P.C.C. had taken special care to wash the Statue, which could be ranked among the best of the statues that Bombay has.

Wreaths and garlands were placed on the Statue on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' Ward Congress Committees, the Congress-Socialist Party, the Bombay National Guards, the Bhagini Samaj, etc.

After singing the "Vande Mataram" the function came to a close.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Petition Against Bhagchand Soni Dismissed

SIMLA, July 31.

The election petition against Rai Bahadur Bhagchand Soni, a member of the Assembly, from Ajmer, has been dismissed and the member declared duly elected.

Mr. Krishnagopal Garg who substituted himself as the petitioner after the withdrawal of Mr Mukat Beharilal, has been ordered to pay the Government the full costs of the inquiry and damages of Rs. 1,000 to Rai Bahadur Bhagchand Soni increased or decreased by any amount of unsatisfied interim award of costs in favour of the respondent or petitioner as the case may be.—U.P. Press.

HE'S BACK AGAIN!

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CAPTAIN BLOOD

The amazing adventures of the lovable rogue who made his name the terror of kings—to win a woman's kiss. From RAFAEL SABATINI'S immortal romance.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Gold Easy But Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, August 1

On Saturday, cross rates moved within a narrow range.

SMALL ADVANCE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was moderately active with minor fluctuations. There was a small advance on trade and for eign buying.

GOLD EASY BUT WHEAT FIRM

London gold was slightly easy. Silver was quiet.

Chicago wheat prices advanced on Commission Houses buying and short covering.

HOLIDAY IN BRITISH MARKETS

Almost all British markets were closed on account of a holiday.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Aug 1

Previous closing	12.10
To-day's opening	12.14
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	12.14
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Aug 1

Previous closing	6.56
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 217

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 1

Cotton was moderately active to-day on scattered buying but operations were restricted owing to holiday abroad. Meanwhile traders continue to watch weather developments while interest also centred on the forthcoming bureau report.

Trading in October commenced at 12.14 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced moderately on scattered trade and foreign buying but the general enquiry was slow and somewhat restricted by holiday abroad with prices thereafter moving in a very narrow margin and October finally closing at 12.14 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 1

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.14/12.13) 12.14/12.14
December (12.10/12.09) 12.13/12.13
January (12.09/12.09) 12.11/12.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 1

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.52) closed
American December (6.41) closed
Egyptian October (10.79) closed
Egyptian November (10.63) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 1

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 216-8 and Rs. 217-0 at night. The rate at 10-0 p. m. was Rs. 217-0 with New York closing futures 4 points up.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 1

All London markets were closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 1

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 70 5/8) dol 69 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 3/8) dol 38 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 66 1/2) dol 65 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 133) closed

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 1

Previous closing	5.01 27/32
To-day's opening	5.01 19/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.01 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 1

Previous closing	5.01 5/8
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.01 9/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 1

Previous closing	76.15
To-day's opening	76.15
To-day's closing	76.13
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 1

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 5/8 and then improved to 5.01 11/16 with slight movements thereafter and closed at 5.01 9/16.

Franc opened at 76.15 and then weakened to 76.18 on lack of support but closed at 76.13.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 1

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Speculators sold. Market closed quiet steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 1

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 1/2d.

The market was quietly steady

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 1

Gold per fine ounce (.916-19 1/2) .916-19-6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

Bombay, Aug 1

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 15 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 15 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 1 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 1 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 1 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	8 1 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	8 2 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 1

Wheat September	5 1 0
Wheat May 1937	5 1 9
Linseed September	8 13 9
Linseed May 1937	8 1 6

The market was steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Money Less Plentiful

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 1

Money Market: There was little change generally although owing to the absence of treasury maturities until today coupled with only small demand for bills from clearing banks, money was rather less plentiful but the return of plethoric conditions are expected in the coming week.

The latest Bank of England return reveals an increase of five million sterling note circulation to the new high record 448.6 millions which is attributable to the holiday demand. The increase however is nearly balanced by the bank's gold purchases which amounted to 4.1 millions.

Wall Street was irregular. European events commanding more attention.

WORLD COTTON CROP

Hester's Consumption Figures

New Orleans, Aug. 1.

Col. Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, today issued his completed figures on the American cotton crop for the year ending July 31, 1936, as follows:—

	Bales.
Commercial Crop 1935-36	13,321,308
World Consumption	13,359,000
Carry over July 31, 1936	6,995,000

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 1

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent,

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 1

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.74) 5.74 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.90) 37.91
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/8) 0.94 1/8
London on Milan (63.62) 63.68
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BRITISH MARKETS CLOSED

London, Aug 1

Almost all British markets were closed to-day on account of a holiday.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 1

11-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 7 6
Silver 1st settlement	48 8 0
Silver 2nd settlement	48 9 0
Gold ready	34 5 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 5 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 5 6
Sovereigns	32 1 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 1

The market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 1

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.11 3/8. Prices advanced on commission house and covering influenced by firmer cables from abroad.

MOURNING AMONG MEGHWAL HARIJANS

Their Religious Leader Dies At 130

RAJKOT (By Mail).

The Meghwal Harijans of Kathiawar mourn the death of their religious leader Mahant Shree Amar Maharaj at the age of 130. Born and brought up in a village in the Shihor Mahal of Bhavnagar State the saint showed marked predilections for the study of Yoga Philosophy and soon attracted a large number of Meghwal Harijan disciples who held him in deepest veneration. He exhorted them scrupulously to avoid running into excess which tended to induce premature decay and clouded the mental faculties. He stressed 'Brahmacharya as the masterkey to longivity and insisted on his followers cultivating steadfast loyalty to Hinduism regardless of the "bar sinister" interposed between them and the caste Hindus in deference to immemorial social usage.

The saint had premonitions of death and informed his disciples of his imminent "passing through nature to eternity." His last moments were passed in a serene pleasure arising from the consciousness of a life consecrated to the service of his slighted Meghwal Harijan compatriots.—A. P.

You Cannot Tell Him A New Joke

Ever since boyhood, Leopold Fechtner, thirty-six-years-old Vienna photographer, has been cutting out and filing jokes.

Now he cannot smile or laugh.

"It is no use for me to go to the theatre," he says, "because every time one crack is pulled off on the stage, I say to myself—I know that one, it's recorded in, say, Book No. 2, Page 65."

The Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Aug 1

Jutes ruled steady at decline. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/10; five per cent loan 1934/44 108/7

Banks: Reserve Bank 135/12

Coals: Churilla 1/8; Searsole 2/10

Jutes: Auckland 189; Bally 196; Barnagore 139; Caledonian 394; Clive 25/14; Dalhousie 313 small lot; Howrah 52/9; India 289/8; Kamarhatty 517; Lansdowne 140 small lot; New Central 307 ex div; Nuddea 44; Megna 25/8 small lots; Orient 181 small lots; Reliance 70/8; Standard 281/8.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corpn 2/10; Bengal Telephone 20/14; Indian Iron and Steel 10/2; Indian Galvanising 13/2; Orient Paper 1/14 premium; Midnapore Zemindary 73/8; Bengal Timber 212/8 small lot.

Sugars: New Savan 13/14; Purnea 9/4.

Debenture: Seven per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills 112.—A. P.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Dull And Featureless

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day and advanced a little on scattered buying. But later on holiday feeling prevailed and the market showed a sagging tendency towards the close. Absence of professional support was conspicuous to-day.

Tata steel Dfd. opened to-day at Rs. 751-4 and advanced to Rs. 753-12, and declined steadily at the close to Rs. 742-8.

There was active buying in Bombay Burma shares and the prices looked up to Rs. 526-4; but later on in sympathy with the other scrips it closed at Rs. 517-8.

Cement and Textile sections were easy.

The market will remain close on Monday the August 3 being the Hindu holiday of Baleva.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Century 151 152 151
Bom. Dyeing 697 696 698 691
Kohinoor 222 221 222/8
Central India 251 252 249 250
New Great 127 126
Simplex 68
Swadeshi 176 175 174/6
Bundi 37/4
I. Cement 521 517 518 516 517/8
Punjab 26/4 26/8
Shahabad 498 500
Andhra 1675 1670 1667/8
Tata Hydro 182 181/14
Tata Power 1655 1656 1646 1647 1646/4
Tram. Ord. 160
T. Steel Dfd. 751 753 745 750 741 743 742/8
T. Steel Ord. 188/8 189 187/8 188/8 187
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 165/4 165/8
Bellapur 206/6 205/4
B. Steam 298 300
B. Burma 512 518 517 521 516 526 518 517/8

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

100 Ahm. Advance	302 8
500 Bombay Cotton	1710 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	691 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	152 14
100 Central India	250 10
100 Colaba	124 6
100 Coorla	90 0
250 Dawid	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
1 E D Sassoon	9-2-6
100 Finlay	113 12
100 Gokak	201 4
1000 Hindustan	1,720 0
100 Indore	51 0
100 Khatau	63 12
100 Kohinoor	222 3
250 Laxmi	550 0
100 Maiinavji	6 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	200 8
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore	35 10
200 New Great	126 4
100 Oosmanshahi	53 8
100 Phoenix	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	1,840 0
50 Simplex	68 2
100 Swadeshi	174 6
100 Swan	80 0
25 Tata	9 0
500 Vishnu	1205 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS.	
50 100 Baroda	117 0
25-50 Central	38 2
500 Imperial	1587 8
125-500 Imp. County	395 0
50-100 India	135 0
100 Reserve Bank	139 0
5 Union	5 11 6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 4
70 Gwalior	132 8
160 Indian	517 8
40 Katni Def.	2425 0
100 Katni Ordinary	390 0
75 Okha	290 0
10 Punjab	26 8
100 Shahabad	500 0
70 United	143 12
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 12
15-75 New India	46 0
200 Oriental	5,525 0
15-50 Vulcan	8 0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	190 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1667 8
10 Ajmer	13 12
50 Bombay Tram	160 5
100 Bombay Suburban	216 0
10 Broach	13 2
100 Karachi	240 0
100 Poona	240 0
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	181 14
1000 Tata Power	1646 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925 0
100 C. Provinces	100 0
100 Dhond Baramati	106 0
100 Gujarat	90 0
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	98 4
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500 Tapty Valley	780 0
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	38 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	742 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	187 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	222 8
50 Belapur Sugar	208 4
250 Bombay Steam	300 0
125 Bombay Burma	518 2
50 Bombay Burma Con.	168 12
4sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-3-6
50 Bombay Telephone	116 12
100 Indian Bleaching	121 4
100 Indian Radio Defd	535 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	527 5
1000 Port Canning	575 0
75 Scindia	18 14
30 Premier Construction	83 8
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1525 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	310 0
7 p. c. Bombay Trams	83 8
5 p.c. Central India	53½ 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	161 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	102 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	662 8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The Bombay cotton market appeared to be hesitant and shaky during the early session. Prices moved irregularly during the early stage where sporadic business of general nature was noticed. Tone was mixed and uncertain.

Prices on the American cotton opened steady and gradually advanced on scattered buying Heavy rains on the Eastern Belt stimulated further buying as a result of which prices advanced by about 15 points from the previous close. But the uncertainty regarding the crop estimates has been checking the bullish activity. Before the close prices gave way on profit-taking.

Local market opened at Rs. 216/8 for Broach May contract. Small buying took up Broach May to Rs. 217. Later selling by local jobbers forced the Broach to decline to Rs. 215/12. Later on market advanced on scattered buying and the prices quoted Rs. 217 at 5-30 p.m. the market closed as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July	228 12 0
Broach May	216 8 0
Oomra D/J	198 0 0
Bengal D/J	160 0 0

Liverpool Cotton Market

Liverpool, Aug. 1.

Liverpool market is closed to-day and will remain on Monday also.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, July 31.

3 per cent.	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	108
4 per cent 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July.	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267
Banks selling T T	265
Bansk buying T T	262 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	572
Banks buying T T	582
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	99 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
31st ulto	5.01 3/4
Japan/London	
1st instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London	
1st instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London	
1st instant	1/3
Shanghai/London	
1st instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris	
31st ulto.	76.15
London/Belgium	
31st ulto.	29.75 1/2
London/Switzerland	
31st ulto.	15.37 1/2
London/Berlin	
31st ulto.	12.46
London/Stockholm	
31st ulto.	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
31st ulto.	5.01 5/8
London/Amsterdam	
31st ulto.	7.38 1/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.

Gold 30th ulto.	£6-18-9 1/2
Gold 31st ulto.	£6-18-9 1/2
Silver/London Ready	
30th ulto.	19 7/16
31st ulto.	19 1/2
Silver/London Forward	
30th ulto.	19 1/2
31st ulto.	19 3/16
Silver/New York Ready.	
30th ulto.	45
31st ulto.	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
30th ulto.	9/16 p.n.
31st ulto.	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
30th ulto.	3/4 p.c.
31st ulto	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Aug. 1.

London seeds yesterday closed strong with the exception of Indian descriptions which finished at the previous level. The Buenos Aires showed a very active tone due to unfavourable Argentine crop reports. Prices finished with a rise of 32 to 41 points.

The local market opened at Rs. 8/11/3 for September contract. Bouts of buying by local dealers took up the values to Rs. 8/11/9. Later it reached Rs. 8/11/6. on realising.

Liverpool wheat opened steady and prices advanced further on speculative buying encouraged by outside strength Chicago wheat also ruled firm in sympathy with the activity in the Chicago Maize.

Our market opened with September at Rs. 5/1/3. The tone was firm and fairly active. The market maintained the steady tone.

Rates at 2 p.m.—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 13 6
Linseed May	8 1 0
Wheat September	5 2 0
Wheat January	5 8 0
Wheat May	5 2 6

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 7/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 31.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/12
3 per cent 1951/54 103/14
3 per cent 1941 104/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/11
4 per cent 1943 111/1
4 per cent 1960/70 115/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
5 per cent 1939/44 106/8
5 per cent 1940/43 111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/10

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/6
5 per cent 1965 Mysore 123/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119
6 per cent M Deb 1964 132/4
6 per cent S P T 1953 121-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper ruled easy with a moderate turnover.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 1.

London gold yesterday closed at unchanged rates. London/Paris Exchange closed with a rise of 21 points to 76.15.

Dollar-Sterling Exchange for London closed at 5.01 5/8 while in New York closed at 5.01 27/32.

Our market opened with Shravan at Rs. 34/5. The market ruled quiet and dull. No business of importance was being done.

Yesterday London silver for spot and forward closed at a rise of 1/16d. India and Speculators bought and sold while China also sold. Market was quiet. New York silver closed stationary. Montreal futures showed no departure from the previous level.

Our market for Shravan opened at Rs. 48/9. Dull and monotonous tone prevailed. The market lacked support and on sporadic selling Shravan eased to Rs. 48/8.

Rates at 2 p.m.—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 8 6
Silver Shravan	48 8 6
Silver Bhadrapad	48 9 6
Gold ready	34 4 10½
Gold Shravan	34 5 1½
Gold Bhadrapad	34 5 1½

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 1

London market:—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37 17 6
Standard copper 3 months	£38 2 6
Electrolytic copper	£42 5 0

New York—

Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/8 cents

Bombay market quotations—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 10 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 4 0

Tone: Steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 31.

Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	69
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	78
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	85
Columbia Gas	22
American Tel. and Tel.	171
Western Union Teg	89
New York Central	49
Union Pacific R. R.	127
Great North Pfd	45
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	68 3/4
Amr. Water Works Cor	25
Thompson Product	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 3/4
General Motor	69 1/2
General Electric	44
Westinghouse Airbrake	47
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Plymouth Oil	16
Socony	14
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	47 1/2
National City Bank	19
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Youngtown Sheet	73

Market irregular New dol 400 Ford Car expected to be produced by 1st September would affect General Motor earnings U S Steel works operating 68 per cent Carloadings up 1,35,675.

Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

LOKAMANYA'S MEMORABLE SERVICES TO INDIA

(Continued from Page 17.)

with opposition. His famous sentence, after the sentence of six years' was pronounced by the Judge after a protracted trial has become a dictum. He observed then: "I hope that my country will benefit more by my suffering" than by my remaining free. There is no doubt that it had come out true. The speaker hoped that the message of Lokamanya would be cherished for ever in the country.

FIT INSCRIPTION ON ROLL OF HONOUR

Mr. S. K. Patil, said that even after 1,600 years, Lokamanya's memory would be cherished. Future historians would write Lokamanya's name in letters of gold as one of the few who directed the country towards the achievement of Complete Independence. Lokamanya had attained immortality not only in India, but all over the world through his great philosophy of life. He showed the people how to live and how to face death. There was a great difference between the philosophy of great Western Philosophers and the philosophy of Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. While the Western philosophers translated their philosophy into literature, Tilak and Gandhi translated it into life. Their philosophy the life that they led. Lokamanya was a great Karmayogi. According to Mr. Patil, there was no difference at all between the philosophy and outlook in life of Tilak and Gandhi. They were practically the same. They believed in action. They thought that it was their right to act and they acted irrespective of what people said about it. Lokamanya's memory, the speaker was sure, would be cherished for ages to come for the great lesson that he had taught to the countrymen.

LEADER OF MASSES

Mr. P. R. Lele, President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, said that Lokamanya was the leader of the masses and not of the classes. He always identified himself with the people in general and was happy when he was among them, working for them. He was one who strongly believed in the attainment of freedom for the country first, before anything else. He thought that social, political and other reforms in the country could be thought of after Independence was won.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that he was personally connected with Tilak, during the Home Rule Movement. He referred to the meeting of Gandhiji and Lokamanya at the Sirdar Griha, when the Great War had broken out. While Gandhiji was for helping the Britishers with money and men, Lokamanya wanted the Britishers to promise first the Freedom of the country before he supported the move for suppiying men and money for the War. Gandhiji, the speaker said, told Lokamanya that it was India's duty to help England when she herself was in trouble and not try to extract a promise. He felt sure that Britishers would do the right thing by India after the War. But the Lokamanya was adamant.

Sardar Premsingh then addressed the audience. After a few closing remarks by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the meeting terminated.

France Maintains Neutral Policy

Will Not Interfere In Affairs Of Other Countries

PARIS: August 1.

France will not interfere in the affairs of other countries, declared M. Delbos, in the Chamber debate on the supply of arms to Spain.

M. Delbos said that the French Government had a perfect right to supply arms to the Spanish Government, but did not wish to give a pretext to those who wanted to supply arms to the rebels.

An all-night sitting of the Chamber is expected.

Government's position is regarded as delicate in view of the fact that the opposition are urging that no arms should be supplied to the Spanish Government, while the supporters of the popular front are insisting that the sending of Italian 'planes to Morocco is sufficient excuse for France helping a friendly Government.

LATER.—The Chamber by 379 votes to 200, passed a vote of confidence on Government at the conclusion of the foreign affairs debate.—Reuter.

Students' Conference Adopt Thesis

Messages Of Good Wishes From Congress President, Tagore And Others

The Bombay Students' Conference met on Saturday evening at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, with Dr. Sumant B. Mehta in the chair. About 300 student delegates were present.

Miss Aloo J. Dastur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and the President. Dr. Sumant Mehta delivered his Presidential address (which is printed separately).

Messages of good wishes were received by the organisers from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chnacellor of the Andhra University, Waltair, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Prof. K. T. Shah.

After the messages were read, the President announced that the Conference would take up the Thesis including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of students, and a list of demands and grievances, for consideration and adoption. He would take it that the delegates had gone through the Thesis and the Charter already published. The Thesis would be taken up for discussion by parts.

After a lengthy debate the Thesis was adopted by a majority. The conference adjourned at 8 p.m. till to-day (Sunday), when it would meet again at 3 p.m.

(Details in Monday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle")

(Dr. Sumant Mehta's Presidential address on Page 32).

STUDENTS' RIGHT MOVE

Jawahar, Tagore & Nariman Send Messages To Conference

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress has sent the following message to the Bombay Students' Conference, which met this evening:—

"I have read the Charter of students' rights and I am afraid I cannot undertake a criticism of this Charter as this would require more time that I can spare at present. However, I think it is a desirable move on your part to give thought to this question and rights and obligations of students and I hope that out of your discussion a clear idea will emerge and public interest aroused."

Dr. Rabindranath in a short note regrets his inability to send any message owing to growing age and failing health, but however he wishes every success of the venture.

Happy Coincidents

Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

"Lucky and happy coincidence that your conference coincides with the Tilak Anniversary. Develop Tilakite qualities and virtues of moral courage, determination and perseverance to achieve a good object at all costs of self-reliance, self-help and self-sacrifice. We all cannot be as great intellectual and political giants. Let us at least endeavour to be miniature Tilaks and try to complete the mission of his life."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

NANKING, Aug. 1.

Civil war which has been threatening for some time in South China has begun. The Kwangsi War Lord, Litsungjen Paichungshsi, has refused to obey the Central Government's order to vacate posts, and launched a surprise attack upon loyal Kwangtung troops on the border of the two provinces. Severe fighting has been proceeding since the dawn on Friday. The Central Government is rushing troops from Nanking to assist loyalist.—Reuter.

EVACUATION ORDER.

BARCELONA, August 1.

The civilian population of Majorca has been ordered to evacuate all towns on the island in the notification issued by the Commandant of the Government air base at Barcelona, warning that the towns are about to be bombarded. A Government *communique* claims that loyal forces advancing on Saragossa captured the towns of Sastago and Quinto between 30 to 40 miles from their objective.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' BUTCHERY?

GIBRALTAR, August 1.

British refugees from Malaga and other Spanish towns, who arrived aboard the H.M.S. "Bulldog" report that Spanish communists in order to save ammunition are cutting of the heads of Fascists and throwing their bodies into sea. Many decapitated corpses were seen off Malaga. It is stated that communists are husbanding ammunition in view of the offensive which they intend shortly to launch against Lalinea, Sanroque and Algeciras.—Reuter.

FLYING BOATS IN MOROCCO PORTS

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 1.

Passengers from Tangier declare that foreign flying boats are constantly arriving in various ports in Morocco especially Melilla. General Franco continues sending foreign legionaries to Algeciras.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT IN CANADA

Enthusiastic Reception On His Arrival At Tweedsmuir

QUEBEC, August 1

President Roosevelt was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival to visit Tweedsmuir who in a speech dwelling on the Americo-Canadian friendship, said that he earnestly hoped for a still closer understanding, and

He Prays For Accord

President Roosevelt hopes for still closer understanding between Britain and America.

prayed that not by any alliance, but by thinking the same thoughts and pursuing the same purpose the United States and British Commonwealth might help to restore the shaken liberties of mankind.

President Roosevelt, in a cordial reply said that Americans looked forward to King Edward visiting the United States when he would be able to re-visit Canada.—Reuter.

RED CROSS CARS FULL

PERPIGNAN, Aug. 1.

Barcelona is preparing to resist siege by insurgents, according to refugees fleeing from marauding Communist gangs, making house to house search in the city for Fascists or suspected sympathisers.

There are strong indications that the Government columns which marched to attack Saragossa have suffered heavy losses. Ambulances, lorries and private cars full of Red Cross men are seen driving furiously to the station to meet trains laden with wounded men.

Big cobble-stones are being torn from the roadways to make street barricades and machine-gun emplacements is among signs of the coming conflict.

In the meanwhile, definite food shortage is becoming apparent.

Reports from all quarters concur that persons suspected to belong to the right parties are being murdered in cold blood.—Reuter.

OUR SHORT STORY

CASTE SAFEGUARDED

By MISS BERTA DE MENEZES BRAGANZA.

It was late. The night was dark. Along the road, trudged a lonely bullock-cart. The creaking of its huge wheels, the sound of the bells round the bullocks' necks could be heard from a distance.

It came along peacefully. It reached near a narrow, sandy path leading away from the road. The little lamp hanging low between the two bullocks, lighted the form of the driver jumping down. Shouting out something in the tone of a curse, he stopped the bullocks.

From behind another man jumped down. He was a short, fat man. In the dim light could be noticed his protruding paunch. He was dressed in white. A black umbrella hung on his arm. It was the new—recently arrived—grocer. He came now from Margao, where he had been to purchase new stock for his grocery.

It was impossible to take the cart along the narrow path leading to his shop. The goods would have to be carried there. Fortunately, it was not far.

The driver released the bullocks and set to empty the cart. With the help of the grocer, he took one bag on his back. There were five of them. He would carry them all to the shop in turn.

The grocer remained guarding the cart—his goods. The driver went with the bag.

He soon returned. He came hurriedly. From yet a good way, he was shouting out something. There was a note of alarm in his voice. He came nearer. What was he saying? Burnt? . . . fire? His shop was burnt? . . . No, no, not his shop. His hut, his newly built home. And his wife, his daughter . . . where were they? . . . . also burnt? . . . Yes, very much burnt . . . but not dead. Now, where were they? By the last train, they had been taken to the hospital in Margao. To Margao? . . . And he had been there and not heard! . . . How could he? He must have been on the road, on his way back.

Was it all true? The grocer could hardly believe his ears. He thought no more of his goods He left them in the cart, unguarded on the road. Torn with anxiety he ran towards his home.

Yes, it was true. His little hut existed no more. The wood was all burnt, the zinc sheets had fallen. Slight smoke and a burning smell were still coming from what had been his home.

* * * *

They had come to Majorda only about a fortnight ago. A Hindu man, his middle-aged wife and a young widowed daughter. They had come from a distant village in Ponda, to set up a grocery. Someone had told them, they would do well here.

At first they had had difficulty in finding a house. They had put up with an acquaintance living in that village. After a few days, however, they had succeeded in renting from a Christian land-lord, a little place, rather far from where their friend lived. It was a great pity, but it could not be helped.

The house they had rented consisted of two mud-wall rooms and a narrow verandah The roof covered with tiles of local make. They were, however, not allowed the use of the whole house. Only one room and the verandah were given to them. In the other room the land-lord had stored cocoanuts.—Two years' yield from his grove. He had not sold them because of the low price. And though a good deal was rotting, and as much being eaten by rats, he was patiently awaiting a price that would satisfy him.

But the one room and the verandah were too small. Far too small, to set up shop and live in. And neither was there any other house available. What could they do?

Some thinking; and it was decided. They would use the rented house for the shop and to live in, with the land-lord's permission, build a hut near-by.

For the first few days, they lived as best they could, in the rented house. But they were not specially keen in staying there. Not so much because the space was small.—Comfort was a secondary matter. They had far more important reasons. They were Brahmins by caste . . . and very orthodox too. The idea of living in a house belonging to a Christian—an untouchable—did not much appeal to the women. God knows who had lived in it . . . . and what had been cooked there . . . . Of course they could purify it with cow-dung. But still, the thought of . . . cow's flesh . . . made them shudder . .

The husband, had, it was clear, given up, a part at least, of his scruples—even if it be for profit's sake . . . Had he not—whom religion demanded should become a scholar—turned grocer? Take up the Vaishya's profession? But the thought that cow's meat might have been eaten in the Christian's house, made him hurry about arranging a new abode.

To build a mud house would take too long. So he bought some old zinc sheets, some wood, some palm-leaves, and with the help of a carpenter, in hardly more than a day, built a little box-like hut.

They lived in it, rather tightly . . . . but in peace. Their only complaint being now, that they had to drink water from a public well, from which all the people of that quarter drew water. They were all Christians and what Hindus there were, were of low caste. But they consoled themselves with the hope that, in the near future, their grocery would give them a well of their own.

The grocery was doing well. They sold their wares at half a pice less than the others did. They would, of course, do it only for a short time.....till they had enough customers. Attracted by the reduction, already a good many people were coming.

The grocer had a busy time. He sat at the counter from six in the morning, till nine in the evening. During the day, coming home only for his mid-day meal. —And while he counted his coins or noted them down in his account book, he forgot the cow's flesh that might have been eaten in the very place where he was sitting.

A fortnight passed. The stock was finished. The grocer went to buy a new lot in Margao. He went early in the morning with a bullock-cart. It took longer, but it was much cheaper than bringing the goods by train.

* * * *

And now, he had returned . . . to find everything gone . . . Pale with anguish, he looked at the heaps of ashes. He looked around at his shop. It was safe.—The land-lord's cocoanuts too were safely rotting. Again he looked at the fallen zinc sheets. He thought of his wife and daughter. Tears filled his eyes. He moved away. He sighed. How had it all happened?

* * * *

The women were preparing the evening meal. They had closed the only door, in order that any man passing by, might not see them. On the fire, water for cooking rice was boiling in an earthenware pot. Not far from the hearth, sarees were hanging on a line. The women were in another corner of the hut, picking stones from the rice, with the help of the light coming through spaces between the zinc sheets.

The wind blowing through the hinges in the zinc walls, made the flames dance, now rising, now falling round the pot. Once they suddenly rose so high, that a garment hanging rather low, was caught in them. And before the women—their heads bowed low over the rice, their attention all taken up with the picking—noticed, the whole line was burning.

Soon the hut was in flames. The women wished to escape through the door. But the flames were the biggest there — the clothes-line and the hearth being on that side. They screamed for help. People heard and came running.

In a moment a crowd had gathered. There was great confusion. People screamed and shouted. Somebody knocked down the door. But the women—a curtain of smoke and flames between them and the opening were unable to come out. Pots, full of water—the few that could be had from the neighbouring houses—were thrown over the burning hut.—The little quantity producing hardly any effect.

People shouted and ran about. But none endeavoured to pull the wretched women out of the fire. It might have been done. Even their belongings might be saved. All knew it was possible . . . . many would have done it . . . . But their caste . . . all knew that too. They were Brahmins. And the crowd, with the exception of two individuals, was composed of low caste Hindus and Christians.—The latter too still respecting their fore-fathers' religious precepts concerning caste, none dared defile a Brahmin home, pollute a Brahmin woman.

The Brahmins might have rescued them. But....their courage, was decidedly not as high as their caste. Both of them—their chests uncovered, a string running right across; their heads completely shaved, save for the

(Continued on Page 55)

What do you expect from your toothpaste? That it should keep your teeth absolutely clean and naturally white without damaging the enamel; that it should massage the gums and keep them firm and healthy; that it should be highly antiseptic and prevent decay germs from settling in the crevices; that it should have a pleasant taste and leave the breath sweet and fragrant.

Odol, as doctors and dentists all over the world have testified, does all these things if used twice daily—and no toothpaste can do more.

Os—6

CANADA'S "MODEL PRISONER" DIES IN GUN-FIGHT WITH POLICE

belting right back. When the shooting was all over both robbers were lying in a heap on the landing. I went over to see Lewis and saw that he was done for."

Chief Lannin said he did not think there will be an inquest on Ryan and the other man.

"We don't need an inquest on them, we know who shot them," he said.

McDonald, manager of the liquor store, said he thought it was a joke when the man came in and said it was a stick-up.

"That was why I didn't put my hands up right away," he added.

There were 1,000 dols. in the safe which Ryan did not touch.

Had Gained Freedom Pledging Reform

On July 23, 1935, Canada's most publicized criminal shook hands with the warden of Kingston penitentiary and stepped from the shadow of the grim-walled prison. He then was on ticket-of-leave, ordered to report monthly for an indefinite period to the Toronto chief of police.

Ryan slipped back into the world of sunshine with many protestations of his reformation. He would go straight. His friends, who had worked for years to get him a parole would be shown their trust in him was not misplaced. And most people believed him.

Month after month, Ryan reported to the Toronto police. In fact the terms of his parole had not been violated when police bullets ended the last chapter of his crime life. The only thing he violated was the friendship of the men who obtained a parole for him.

Ryan originally went to Kingston on a 25-year sentence from Hamilton, Ont., for robbery.

He was just another prisoner in those days, just a common bank robber and Kingston is full of them.

Along in September, 1923, the prison stables were set on fire and in the smoke and confusion, five prisoners went over the walls. One of them was Ryan.

The first night, the men slept in a barn a few miles outside Kingston. In the morning they were found by the farmer who was told

(Continued from page 15)

to "get out of here and keep your mouth shut or we will burn your barns." The farmer kept quiet.

Ryan and his gang held up a bank in Toronto and had a battle with police but escaped. Weeks later they were found in Minneapolis, Minn., where four of them were recaptured, the fifth killed.

Ryan was tried on the Toronto bank charge and the penitentiary gates opened again for him on January 8, 1924. His sentence was life with 30 lashes the latter being remitted.

Ryan soon became a model prisoner after a long period of solitary confinement. He was placed in the mail bag department where he turned his mechanical ability to perfecting a mail bag lock that couldn't be picked, but he failed.

Then he became hospital orderly largely through the influence of Father Kingsley, the prison chaplain and the man most responsible for Ryan's release.

During the 1932 prison riots, Ryan was in the exercise yard but he ran over to the hospital, pounding on the door. He wanted to be locked up so there could be no blight on his record. This incident had an important bearing on his parole being granted.

Late in 1934, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who was Minister of Justice at the time, and Conservative Leader Bennett, who was Prime Minister, inspected the penitentiary. They saw "Red" Ryan and he appealed to them for parole. The Prime Minister had a long chat with him. Ryan promised to go straight. The prison priest, long his friend and adviser, gave his opinion Ryan was reformed.

Toronto Gave Ryan A Royal Welcome

In interviews, he publicly thanked those who had worked to have him given another chance in the world. Among these was R. B. Bennett, then Prime Minister, Ryan said he would "never let Mr. Bennett down."

Jobs were offered him on all sides. He was hailed on the streets as "Red" by boys and girls. Public officials shook his hand and told him they were confident of his ability to make a success of life. A criminal since he was 11 years old, Red replied he was determined to "go straight."

Ryan held two jobs until he motored across Western Ontario on Saturday afternoon and reverted to the sneering, gun-toting bad man who terrorized sections of Ontario several years ago. He sold automobiles and managed a small hotel in the east end of the city.

"He had lots of money, more than the rest of us," said a member of the Ryan family. "He didn't need to do anything like this."

"He was a Jekyll and Hyde person," said another member of the family. "He was the most loveable person one could meet, yet he broke our hearts by his actions. Right up until yesterday he gave us every hope, every understanding that would lead us to believe he had reformed."

Salvation Army officials, who had been in close touch with Ryan since his parole was granted, hoped the development would not result in public opinion being directed against all former prisoners. Ryan was given a "wonderful chance" to succeed, said Major Wallace Brunton.

"The news from Sarnia came as a great shock to me personally," said the salvation army official, "because I had seen quite a lot of Ryan since his release and was absolutely convinced that the man was genuine in his expressed desire to live an honest life."

Major Brunton said two months ago Ryan complained he was being "bothered" by other men who had been released from penitentiary and could only get rid of them by giving them small gifts of money. He advised them, Ryan told Major Brunton, that the "only thing to do is to go straight."

"All of them aren't like Ryan," said Major Brunton. "Some of these men are not only trying to go straight but are succeeding in their endeavours. I only hope the public won't, therefore, condemn all paroled prisoners just because one has not lived up to his word."

Ryan Advised Young Men To 'Go Straight'

When Red Ryan returned home last July from Kingston Penitentiary, saved from a life sentence by the intervention of a kindly Government which granted him parole, he told the world at large he was through with crime.

Here are some of the statements Ryan made upon his return:

"I would not take all the millions of Rockefeller and go through what I have gone through the past 17½ years. Just a wasted life—what a fool I was! What a fool anyone is who thinks crime pays him a dividend."

"I want to say this to boys and young men, here and in every part of Canada: Go straight, don't keep bad company. My example has been a horrible one, but from now on I am going to live straight."

"It's great to be free. You don't know how it feels to be free after those years of confinement. All I want from life is a job—it doesn't have to be a good one, just so that I can live."

Before opening a bank account: "When I walk into the bank, I wonder if anyone will know me. Won't they get a shock when I sign my name?"

"Crime Doesn't Pay," Ryan Declared In Book

Red Ryan had finished 22 chapters of a book that pointed the moral "crime does not pay," it was said by Ernest D. Banting, senior salesman of the motor company which had employed Ryan as a salesman.

"It was very interesting and well-written," said Banting. "I read several chapters and in them he told of his prison experience and stories about other inmates of the penitentiary. He was going to have the book published."

Banting said Ryan quit his job with the motor sales company six weeks ago, saying he was going into business for himself. He had been successful as a salesman, and Banting commented: "If ever there was a reformed man, it was Norman Ryan."

Ryan's Police Record

1896—Born in Toronto.

1907—Remanded on charge of stealing bicycle.

1908—Committed to industrial school for attempted chicken theft.

1911—Remanded on two charges of theft.

1912—Sent to Kingston penitentiary for three years on charges of burglary, theft and shopbreaking. Sentenced to 3½ years concurrently for shooting with intent to kill. (Term later reduced).

1915—At Owen Sound, Ont., sentenced to eight years at Kingston on two charges of burglary. At Toronto, on two charges of robbery with violence, sentenced to 12 years at Kingston concurrently. (Term later reduced.)

1921—At Montreal, as Albert Slade, sentenced to seven years and 14 lashes at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for bank robbery.

1922—At Hamilton, sentenced to 25 years in penitentiary, concurrent with term being served, on three charges of robbery with violence and attempted robbery.

1923—(September 12)—Escaped from Kingston penitentiary. (September 27)—Held up Bank of Nova Scotia at Toronto (Oakwood and St. Clair) and escaped with 3,107. dols. (December 14)—Captured at Minneapolis.

1924—(January 8)—Sentenced to Kingston penitentiary for life for armed robbery of Toronto bank September 27.

1935—(July 23)—Released on ticket-of-leave.

1936—(May 23)—Killed with fellow-gunman in attempted hold-up of Sarnia liquor store after fatally shooting police constable.

BRITISH WOMEN ADOPTING AMERICAN FASHIONS

The influence of American fashions on women's clothes has become so marked in England that the leading shops in London now are sending corps of buyers regularly to New York and importations of American products are steadily mounting.

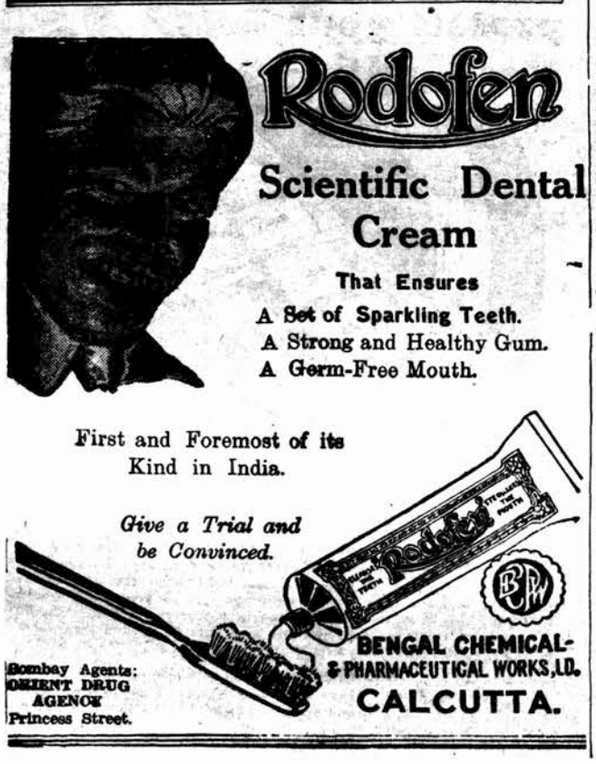
It used to be "the latest thing from Paris" or "the latest from Vienna" when customers wandered into the expensively carpeted interiors of London's fashionable fashion shops.

Now the clerks can be heard assuring a customer that the garment at hand is "the very latest from America."

For, while Paris designers frown their displeasure, and while London creators try to appear unconcerned, American styles are being credited with a growing influence on fashions.

An American, trying to impress upon an Englishman the size of the United States, remarked: "a train starting in the southern part of the State of Texas, travelling all day and night, is still in the same State.'

Said the Englishman: "Oh! we have some of the same kind of trains over here."



Our Cairo Letter

FRENCH LADY LOSES 3,00,000 FRANCS THRO' MARITAL ADVENTURES

Alleged Cousin Of Late King Fuad Arrested Before He Spread His Net At Geneva

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Mail.)

The Police authorities of Paris, have arrested, one Ismail Darwish and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. Ismail Darwish was also ordered to pay 2,84,000 francs to a French lady, who is involved in this case.

Ismail Darwish, it is alleged, calling himself as the cousin of the late King Fuad, of Egypt, misrepresented to the public and said that he was sent by the Government of Turkey for the purchase of arms, sub-marines and other armaments.

The accused is alleged to have promised to marry the lady and grant her a large fortune. With this promise he was able to receive from her a sum of 3,00,000. francs. Before he could marry, he went to Geneva where he spread his net.

With a Countess, Ismail is alleged to have contracted marriage proposals which were accepted. Before he could succeed in his second attempt the authorities in Geneva were informed that Ismail was wanted by the Police in France and he was arrested by the Geneva Police and taken to Paris, where he was sentenced as stated above.

EX-PREMIER TO EUROPE.

Ali Meher Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister of Egypt, who was chosen to represent Egypt on the Board of Directorate of the Suez Canal Company, is reported to have resigned his new office.

It is stated that the cause of his resignation was that some articles were published in the local papers alleging that the ex-Prime Minister had made some secret understanding with the Directorate.

After resigning his new office Ali Meher Pasha left Cairo for Europe to spend this summer.

The postponed International Exhibition of Air Planes in Cairo, will be held in Cairo during February 1937.

The Egyptian authorities for this Exhibition will invite leading nations in the West and East to participate in the Exhibition and bring the project to success.

A triangular air race has been arranged and the successful pilot will be awarded a cup.

Many prominent men from all countries are expected to attend this Exhibition.

CHEAP PREPARATION OF POISON GAS.

Some leading Doctors of Egypt have proposed to the Government of Egypt that they are prepared to manufacture poison gas in large quantities very cheap.

According to the Doctor's opinion and another very cheap material which is a secret will be used in the manufacture. In their opinion onion gas is considered to be stronger and more effective than the gas prepared from mustard and other materials.

The Swedish ambassador in Egypt has resigned owing to, it is understood, domestic difficulties.

As a result, the Government are reported to be considering the desirability of cancelling their embassy in Egypt.

CUT IN ROYAL FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The Egyptian Parliament has approved of the new Act for the general "cut" in the salaries and allowances of the Royal household.

According to the wish of H. M. King Farouk a cut of 30 per cent. in his personal allowances has been made, which will be about £50.000 of his usual allowances.

The Queen mother has been pleased to forego £4,000 of her allowance which will be £6,000. Prince Mahomed Ali Pasha will get only £12,000 as against £18,000 previously

The establishment expenses of the household have been also subjected to this cut. After cutting, the expenses which was £83,512 will be £78,000.

H. M. King Farouk will be taking full responsibility on 11th February 1938 when he will be 18 years, according to Mahomedan law.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT IN TURKEY.

Mr. Whitemore, the American expert in Architecture, has arrived in Constantinople, on the request of the Turkish Government.

The services of Mr Whitemore will be availed of by the Government in giving the "original shape" to the church which is now considered to be mosque in Constantinople.

This piece of fine ancient architecture which was a church before the capture of Constantinople by Sultan Mahomed Al-Fateh, was "converted" into a mosque and used by the Muslims there, as Ayasofia Mosque.

The Government of Turkey have appointed Mr. Whitemore to give new shape to the church. But for the plasters and paintings over the original and ancient design the beauty of the building will be maintained. The "new born" church will be added to the Government museum.

M. Fiano, the acting Minister of the French-African Affairs, during the session of the French Parliament, said that the Agreement which is now under the final consideration of the Governments of Syria and France, will be like that reached between the Iraq and British Governments.

STUDENTS ON WORLD TOUR.

A party of 100 Egyptian students have started on a tour throughout Europe.

This party is the second in its kind. It is understood that the Government of Egypt are encouraging such parties for tour in the continent with a view to giving them opportunities for enlightenment and culture.

Cotton pests are on the increase in Egypt. The agriculturists are taking every precautionary method to overcome this menace.

The Department of Agriculture are busy trying all sorts of "kills" for the removal of these pests. About 87.233 acres are reported to be affected. More than 3.60.551 labourers are employed in the operation of removing the worms.

The wedding of Syt. Ramanlal Thakore with Kumari Ravindra Manilal Magiawala took place at Ahmedabad on the 17th ult. Syt. Ramanlal is a member of the Brahmakshatriya community, while Kumari Ravindra is a Srimali. It will be recalled that both of them took part in Miss Shrimati Hatheesing's dance programme in Bombay, last year.

At an equestrian tournament, in Gera, the 17-year-old Ursula Vian celebrated a great victory over the best riders of the German army. She won the difficult hunting jumps in the best time of 46 seconds and without faults.

The Visitor to Danzig: The Very Honourable Dr. Greisser, President of the Senate.
—A portrait without words, in "La Tribune des Nations."

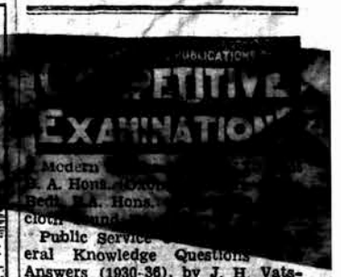
"Fine piece of land out here!" said the dusty shrewd-looking man as he descended from his trap outside the farmer's house.

"You're right there," replied the farmer, eagerly. "It's the best in the country."

"Bit too high a figure for a poor man, I reckon?" asked the stranger.

"It's worth every penny of three hundred pounds an acre," answered the farmer, with an eye to business. "Were you thinking of buying and settling in these parts?"

"Hardly," murmured the traveller, making some notes in a book. "I'm the new tax assessor!"



Public Service ... eral Knowledge Questions Answers (1930-36). by J. H. Vatsyana, M.A., M.Sc., 3rd edition. 400 pages. Rs. 3.

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CAREERS, LAHORE

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

CHARTING THE UNKNOWN SKY

Stratosphere Planes Nearly Ready

Several stratosphere planes are now nearing completion after five years of the most intensive testing and experiment, and the British engineers responsible predict that a speed of 600 m.p.h. will be achieved quite easily says "The People."

But the stratosphere is yet an unknown factor, and it is impossible to say with certainty what will happen to the first plane that ventures into it.

Prospective pilots are now undergoing the most rigorous tests, and, in preparation, they will have to make flights at heights previously unattained.

Then, when all is ready, they will climb into these special planes, and, as soon as the stratosphere is reached, the whole cockpit will be automatically sealed and special oxygen apparatus turned on. Without this breathing would be impossible.

Experts are confident that this upper atmosphere will soon be yielding its secrets, and that day trips to New York will, within the next few years, become definitely possible.

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Riddle Of Cosmic Rays

American Scientists Advance Yet Another New Theory About Them

At the Rochester session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last month, the most noteworthy utterance was that of Dr. and Mrs. Carol G. Montgomery of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, says Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert writing in the "New York Times." They advanced a theory of the cosmic rays which deserves earnest consideration and which has been foreshadowed by others though never before expressed so precisely. It is nothing more or less than that the positrons and electrons shot out of matter when bombarded by the rays are not fragments of atoms at all but the transformed rays themselves.

Like other physcists the Montgomerys have tested the cosmic rays in various ways, and like others they have found that out of such metals as lead, tin, iron and magnesium which had been placed around the measuring instruments charged particles burst out. It is generally assumed that the particles are fragments of smashed atomic nuclei. Not so, argue the Drs. Montgomery. The fragments are the cosmic rays themselves but changed into bits of matter.

BASIS OF REASONING

All this is based on shrewd reasoning. The heavier the absorbing material by which the measuring chamber is surrounded the greater is the number of particles that fly out of it. Similar but less striking results are obtained when matter is bombarded by the gamma rays of radium, which are like X-rays but much more piercing. In their case it is also found that the heavier the metal the heavier is the discharge of particles when nuclei are struck, X-rays, gamma rays, cosmic rays, all are photons or light bullets and all penetrate matter, the cosmic rays having the most energy of all.

To satisfy the law of the conservation of energy it has been found necessary to assume that the gamma rays are converted into electrons (energy into mass) in accordance with Einstein's theory. But if this holds good for gamma rays why should it not be equally good for the cosmic rays? Hence why should not cosmic ray photons be converted into electrons and positrons, and why is this not the explanation of what is actually observed when cosmic rays apparently disrupt matter?

New 'Phone Marvel

Glass Record That Can Go On "Speaking" For Years

The London Post Office Talking Clock has passed all its tests and will begin work in London early. Subscribers dialling T I M will hear the voice of Miss Jane Caine, "the girl with the golden voice," speaking the time at ten-second intervals.

Once the speaking records of the Talking Clock begin their task, they could go on speaking for years, never wearing out, says the "Daily Mail." For the records are of glass. The speech is recorded as a series of wavy lines. A light shining through the sound track falls on a photo-electric cell, that reproduces the voice. No actual contact is made with the discs.

What subscribers will hear is, "At the third stroke, the time will be ten twenty-five and ten seconds," or whatever the time is. Three "pips" follow, the third one giving the exact signal. And, although the sentence will be given without a break, it is actually "spoken" by three records in turn, one stating the hour, another the minutes, and a third the seconds.

A master clock moves the photo-electric cells on, so that they are always opposite the particular sound track that is to be reproduced.

The glass records are the invention of Mr. E. J. Wender, a Hungarian, who has been in this country for some years working on talking films.

The Talking Clock can give the time simultaneously to a hundred subscribers.

THE "COMMERCIAL BOMBER"

Jekyll-And-Hyde Turns In Aviation

'Civil" aeroplanes which can quickly be turned into bombers are known to have been flying on Continental air lines for years past. But the authorities concerned have usually, and naturally, been secretive about details. Now a British machine has been built deliberately designed to suit either purpose and we can all hear "how it is done", says the "Manchester Guardian." The machine is an Airspeed Envoy, one of four ordered by South Africa, for service either with South African Airways or with her air force. As an air liner it can carry six passengers and a pilot at a speed slightly under 200 miles an hour. With military equipment its performance (not published) can scarcely be much less. Conversion into a bomber is specified by the makers to take eight hours; in practice, according to "Flight," it can be done "in less than three." The process involved, states the "Aeroplane," is to lift a cover off a cavity in the top of the fuselage at the back of the cabin, to take out the lavatory, to drop in an Armstrong-Whitworth gun-turret and mounting complete, to install a forward gun and its gear and to fix on bomb racks.

The "commercial bomber," as the journal happily calls it, is then ready to take the air, and, unlike an armed merchantman, at the best a most auxiliary cruiser, is every bit as efficient as a bomber of the same power designed solely for the job.

Plainly a most convenient instrument for any small country which wants to provide inexpensively at one and the same time both for commercial aviation and for its air "defence." Equally also, the machine is a further proof of the truth that the world can never hope to obtain disarmament or limitation in the air without at the same time either internationalising civil aviation or setting up a system of rigid international inspection and control.

NEW FISH DISCOVERED

It Eats On Its Head

What is believed to be a new species of fish has just been caught off the Queensland coast at Moreton Bay. Thirty six were netted. The fish is of the oyster-eating family, and shares the family trait of eating on its head while its tail points upwards and clear of the water, says "Austral News." Mr. T. Marshall, ichthyologist of the Queensland Museum who discovered them, says that they do not correspond with any other species. He thinks they are entirely new to science. The fish range from 16 to 33 lb. in weight. They raid oyster beds at midtide, wrenching the oysters from supports with their tough lips. They belong to the group carangidae which includes the trevallies, Samson-fish and mackerel-scad. The upper body is a metallic green-blue, and the lower silver. The tail is a brilliant yellow.

MATCHLESS SMOKING

Electric smoking is the latest gift of science to human pleasure. Its pioneer is Dr. W. J. McCormick of Toronto, whose inventive genius first responded to the possibility of converting tobacco into smoke without igniting it. This he achieved because the temperature at which nicotine and its aromatic constituents dissolve into smoke is actually below that of tobacco when burnt. Now he has invented a midget electric heater for installation in pipe bowls and cigarette holders, thus inaugurating flameless smoking.

Its advantages, says Dr. McCormick, consist first in extracting the utmost value from tobacco. Often when a high temperature is generated in the pipe, various chemical reactions take place, some of which do not favour the smoker. Secondly, it yields a fragrant, airy smoke in appreciable contrast to the acherous clouds which issue from some fizzing briars.

For those, too, who are constantly mislaying or forgetting their matches, the system has a strong appeal.

A widow who kept a confectioner's shop was being courted by an eligible bachelor. He came to her shop every night at closing time, and she gave him her bag with the day's takings to carry home. The bag was generally heavy, and this prompted her lover to remark: "You surely do a big trade, seeing you always have such a heavy bag."

"Oh, yes," was the modest reply. "I have a pretty good business."

But it wasn't until after they were married that he discovered she had been giving him the shop weights to carry home every night.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Baby's Milk

What Is Right And Wrong With Cow's Milk In Baby Food

"Corniferous wet nurse of the human race," the late Oliver Herford once called the cow. But physicians have long known that cow's milk is not like mother's milk. It must be modified to suit the infant stomach. Hence the scores of prepared baby milks on the market.

At the Rochester meeting of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Dr. I. Newton Kugelmass, noted pediatrician of New York, rose to tell what's right and wrong with cow's milk in a baby food. "There is no substitute for breast milk," he insisted, "and there can be no single formula for the universal feeding of infants." Still he approves of cow's milk if it is chemically adapted to the individual baby, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert in the "New York Times."

Since he is a chemist as well as a physician, Dr. Kugelmass proceeded to tell how and why cow's milk should be modified to suit individual needs. He is all for "adapting the formula to the infant, and not the infant to the formula," which is his subtle way of saying that he does not approve of just looking a baby over and then deciding which of the many prepared milks on the market is suitable. Each baby presents a feeding problem of its own to him. The physiological conditions under which it digests must be determined.

The gastric juice of the stomach curdles milk. Soft curds swell in the stomach and are easily digested. Hard curds shrink and are broken down with difficulty. So the problem reduces itself to controlling the curds.

TYPES OF FEEDERS

It turns out that the mere build of a baby is enough to indicate how cow's milk should be modified. There are "linear," or long-bodied, and "lateral," or broad-bodied, babies. The linears produce more gastric juice than the laterals and are subject to fewer digestive disturbances. Hence the laterals must be given diluted or acidified cow's milk. A study of 500 infants showed that the linears need cow's milk diluted three to one and the laterals one to one. In between are the medials, who need dilutions of two to one. But whatever the concentration, there must also be carbohdydrate (10 per cent) and vitamins D and C.

Apart from body build there may be tendencies to disease for which allowance must be made. Of Dr. Kugelmass's 500 babies 65 per cent were allergic (could not tolerate milk without getting ill), 30 per cent neuropathic and 5 per cent lymphatic (pale and lacking in energy) and hydrolabile (variable in tissue fluids). When the allergics are given goat's, evaporated or vegetable milk, the neuropathics thick-feeding, acid-feeding or evaporated milk, and the hydrolabiles acid or evaporated milk, all is well. And it is just as easy to tell to which of these types a baby belongs as to determine its body build.

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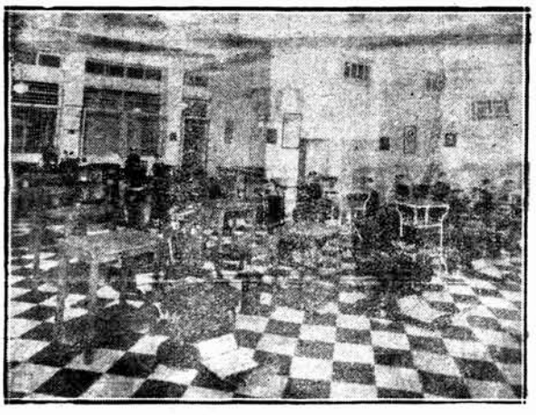

Interior view of the Hospital Clinic, attached to the College of Dentistry, Karachi, opened by the Governor of Sind on 27th July.

Antiquity Of Syphilis

Evidence As To Importation Of Fell Disease Into India By Portuguese Overwhelming

The belief is widespread in this country that syphilis and allied venereal diseases were unknown to India before the advent of Europeans in the land in the 15th century of the Christian Era and that it was Vasco da Gama and his Portuguese crew who first introduced the pest here. The very name given to the new disease, "Ferangi-roga", by the people all over India when it began to make rapid headway, is cited as conclusive evidence of its foreign origin. How far such a conclusion is based on unassailable facts, is made the subject of an exhaustive study by an Andhra doctor, Dr. D. V. Subha Reddy, M.B.B.S., of Vizagapatam, in a "Charak Memorial Prize" thesis, which is published exclusively in the June (1936) number of the "Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases", which had offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best original thesis on this subject. Dr. Reddy's survey is as thorough-going and impartial as anyone could wish and reveals an astonishing range of material that has been tapped in an earnest endeavour to arrive at the truth.

Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S, Dr. Med. Dent., F.I.C.D., Principal of the newly-opened College of Dentistry, Karachi.

Imported By Portuguese

One can refer here only to the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Reddy. He writes: "Any impartial and critical student who peruses the collection of passages from Charaka and Sushruta, bearing in mind their great antiquity and the difficulties in the way of his realising their view point, will hesitate to assert, that syphilis did not exist in antiquity. On the other hand, he is a bold man, indeed, who can, on the basis of these fragments and echoes, definitely diagnose syphilis in ancient India." Again, says Dr. Reddy, "the evidence for the prosecution incriminating the foreigners for importing this filthy disease into a 'happy India', may now be admitted." The sailing vessels from Portugal which came in batches after the first landing of Vasco da Gama and his crew on 20th May 1498 in Calicut, brought gangs of criminals "whose sentence had been remitted in consideration of the danger to which they were exposed by being sent ashore to hold intercourse with natives, under circumstances too hazardous to justify the employment of any of the crew". It must have been these criminals, and, perhaps, also part of the crews of the vessels, who communicated the disease to the lower classes of the Indian population in Malabar, Goa, and the coastal towns of Gujerat and Konkan. Syphilitic diseases had already been raging in Portugal and Spain, the fell infection having been introduced into those countries by the crew of Columbus and other voyagers to America and the West Indies. The latter appear to have been a hotbed of the malady at the time of Columbus' appearance in the New World and it was no wonder that the Spaniards soon fell a victim to it and, on their return, infected their countrymen and through them the whole of Europe, and also, as we have seen, India and the rest of Asia.

Other Sources

Dr. Reddy also examines the beliefs prevailing in some quarters that the infiltration of syphilitic diseases into India might have taken place by the North-Western land route or the Persian agency, and the Far Eastern route or the Chinese agency. Though knowledge of the diseases on the part of Persians and Chinese appears to have been fairly certain, overwhelming evidence points to the major infection having come through the Portuguese channel in the wake of Vasco da Gama's expeditions to this country.

Lockjaw

Experience taught our forefathers the particular danger of certain wounds. From them was handed down the fear of rusty nails and deep wounds of the hands or feet.

It was in 1886 that the tetanus bacillus the specific cause of lock-jaw or tetanus, was discovered. Subsequent investigations have provided a reasonably satisfactory understanding of this disease. The tetanus bacillus has a number of unusual characteristics. It is commonly found living in the intestines of normal healthy animals. This explains its presence in stables, barnyards, cultivated soil, animal manure, and street dust, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D.,

The tetanus bacillus is one of the few disease-producing bacteria possessing the power to form spores, a resistant dormant state, whereby it may survive, for many years, under adverse conditions that destroy other bacteria. The poison or toxin which this bacillus elaborates is unusually powerful, and it has a certain predilection for nerve tissues. The tetanus bacillus is called an anaerobe as it flourishes in the absence of oxygen.

With this information as to where the tetanus bacillius is ound and as to the conditions which favour its growth, we can understand that any wound which is contaminated with soil should be considered dangerous. Rust is not dangerous in itself, but the rusty nail is more likely to have dirt on it than is the brightly polished nail, hence the bad reputation of the rusty nail.

Deep penetrating wounds, particularly of the hands or feet, and gunshot or powder wounds are serious. Any tetanus bacilli carried into such wounds find therein a peculiarly favourable opportunity for growth, shut off from the air in warm and moist surroundings.

Every wound which is anything more than a scratch requires skilled care. Wounds of the kind described will usually have to be opened in order that all foreign material may be removed. In every case where there is the slightest cause for suspicion, tetanus antitoxin is given. This is a preventive measure, and it is practically true that it is specific.

The name "lockjaw" comes from the rigidity of the muscles, a symptom of tetanus, which prevents the opening of the jaws. Tetanus has a very high mortality rate, therefore its prevention is extremely important. Tetanus can be prevented through the proper care of all wounds and the use of tetanus antitoxin

MORTALITY IN INDIA

Why Is It So Great? Can It Be Made Less And How?

(By SARMA K. LAKSHMAN, Pudukotah.)

My views on matters hygienic and medical are those of the Nature-School—therefore decidedly heterodox. Hence ardent devotees of orthodoxy are extremely unlikely to be able to go through this article, with anything like patience—not to speak of considering it with an open mind; such persons will do well not to read it. With this remark I proceed to unfold my views, as a Nature-healer, on this important subject.

Acute Diseases

The first great cause of the higher mortality in our country is the greater prevalence of fevers and other acute diseases in this climate, than in more temperate climes. It has been observed by the Nature-Healer, Louis Kuhne of Germany, that it is more natural for the denizens of the tropics to suffer from acute diseases than their fellowmen in colder climes; on the other hand, these latter are far more liable to chronic diseases, especially after they are past the middle age—diseases like rheumatism and gout.

This liability of the tropical dweller to fevers and the like is in fact a blessing. It helps to weed out the unfit—those who from heredity or a bad rearing during childhood, or both, are a burden to the community, and whose survival must necessarily be at the cost of the community, with little or no countervailing benefit to it.

But that is not all. These acute diseases are chiefly—in Nature's intention, if not always in fact—the means of working off the incubus of ill-health which the sufferer has inherited from his parents, and which has become aggravated by ignorant feeding and up-bringing. In actual fact these acute diseases end fatally in a disproportionately large number of cases; but this is by no means the fault of Nature's dispensation; if and when these cases are left to Nature, the mortality is negligible; in those cases—unfortunately too few—where an active natural course of treatment is employed—the mortality is actually nil—so much so, that among Nature-curists it is not good form to claim any credit for the cure of acute cases, such as fever, of whatever kind. The highest mortality is to be observed only where the treatment is according to medical science—where the patient is anxiously and diligently fed to keep up strength, and dosed with drugs intended to suppress the disease. Nor is this all the mischief done; in only too many cases, there are the so-called 'after-effects', which are mistakenly supposed to be the effect of the disease, but are really the effects of the unwanted food and the equally unwanted drugs; in most cases, however, the mischief done thus remains latent, and becomes the seed of future chronic disease, which comes so late, that no one suspects the true cause.

Testimony Of Experience

Let me repeat that fevers, febrile diseases—such as small-pox of all degrees, even the confluent kind—and other acute illnesses, are in themselves non-fatal—if intelligently regulated, positively beneficial—and that the mortality from these will be reduced to the extent that truly natural methods are followed, and the others strictly excluded. In proof hereof I have only to appeal to the personal experience of the innumerable followers of Nature's Way all over the world; these may be called 'laymen'; but they possess first-hand knowledge of a kind which never comes—and never can come—to the professional medical man; hence their testimony can never be ignored, so long as doctors remain unwilling to put themselves in the way to obtain similar experience. It may be added, however, that there have been and still are, doctors, who have, providentially, suffered a change of heart, and become apostates from their former system of beliefs, and members of the brotherhood, called the Nature-School, so that they are labelled as unorthodox, and dismissed from consideration; for in medical circles as in religious ones—orthodoxy is sacred and those that offend against it at once lose caste.

The difference between warm and cold climates, noted above, has a very simple and cogent explanation; it is not an arbitrary fiat of a despotic Deity. But to be able to appreciate this explanation, one must have patience and open-mindedness enough to hear and understand the Nature-Cure explanation of the cause of disease. Medical Science puts the blame for disease upon their favourite scape-goats—the germs—and scarcely troubles to inquire further; but Nature-Cure proceeds further; it traces the whole chain of causation, down to the original and remote cause, a knowledge of which has a liberating value, in that it sheds a steady light on the Way Back To Health by self-control and self-reform, without being driven to taking refuge with an expert, however honest and clever. Nature-cure tells us that diseases are due, not to germs, but to something else, which begins to exist, and to grow long long before the germs come upon the scene, and which is related to the germs, as the soil is to the seed. This soil is made up of morbid matter of all kinds—called pathogen—which begins to accumulate in and to encumber the body from the time the person begins to live contrary to nature in eating and otherwise.

Nature's Way

Perhaps there may be some readers, who hold that all things are the gift of Nature and that, therefore, there is nothing like unnatural living; that salt, chillies, garlic, fish and flesh, tobacco, opium and so on are all right, and those who decry them are faddists or scare-mongers. To them I can say nothing. But I hope such men are few; only the self-conscious sinner, who suffers from a guilty conscience, but does not wish to give up his sin, can maintain this ridiculous yet dangerous doctrine. Surely none but such can contend that the shameful diseases—the effects of still more shameful self-indulgence—diseases which disfigure the human face divine,—are natural; if they are not in the order of nature, but the effect of human misconduct, it follows that there is a way of life one must follow in order to steer clear of such diseases; and this way of life is that which we call Natural; and this is the way of happiness and holiness; for the laws of healthy living are an integral part of this law of happy and holy living.

It ought not to be difficult for the honest reader to concede that eating without hunger, drinking not to slake thirst but to stimulate the jaded nerves and other civilised habits are unnatural. So too is the eating of highly processed, denatured foods. So too is the low and contemptible mentality which is eager to get rid of a disease—the penalty of wrong living—not by fasting and otherwise making amends to the outraged majesty of Nature's Law, but by some dastardly trick of civilisation, an injection or operation. Probably it is too much to expect that any average doctor will be able to understand this and willing to avow its correctness in public; but I am certain that all this will at least strike a sympathetic chord in the mind of the unsophisticated, but cultured layman.

Right Attitude Towards Disease

When the body becomes encumbered with pathogenic substance through unnatural living the vital force begins to watch for an opportunity to get rid of it; and acute diseases are the inevitable results. In cold countries the vital force is rather hindered in this by the unfavourable climate and the insufficient sunlight of those regions, whereas in the warmer regions the abundant sunlight actually helps the vital force to initiate its self-ameliorative efforts; thus acute diseases are more at home in India and the tropics.

That being the true explanation, all that we have to do, in order to fulfil Nature's design, is to undo the mischief done by wrong living in the past, by making the proper amends, namely fasting at first; and wholesome dieting afterwards,—such as would eliminate the remaining pathogen and help to lay a better foundation of health for the future. It is where this benignant purpose of Nature is misunderstood, and the disease treated as an enemy, instead of being treated as a friend, as it ought to be, that such diseases prove fatal. There is, therefore, not the least chance of lessening their fatality, unless and until a drastic change is effected in the method of treating them—unless their treatment is taken from the hands of the allopaths and given into those of the Nature-Curists. If and when this is done more than three-fourths of the present mortality from this cause will cease automatically—;for then only those will die, who are unfit, and the rest, those whose lives are valuable to the nation, will all recover with enhanced health and fitness for life.

Let it not be supposed that this severe indictment of medical practice is merely the prejudiced view of a rival cult. The truth of it has been realised and freely acknowledged by eminent members of the profession itself. For example, Dr. Sir Williams Osler,—possibly the greatest authority on medicine on both sides of the Atlantic—has put on record the following: "Almost every virulent poison known to man is found in allopathic prescriptions; these poisons, have a tendency to accumulate in certain parts and organs, and then to cause continual and actual destruction of tissues. By far the greatest part of all chronic diseases is created, or complicated, through the suppression of acute diseases by means of drug poisons, and through the destructive effects of drugs themselves."

(To Be Continued On Sunday Next.)

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

As you may be knowing, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was on a tour in Sind last week. And you will be glad, even as I am, to learn that he visited our Balkan-ji-Bari Headquarters at Karachi and also the other Branches at certain places.

At Karachi, so runs the account sent to me by the Secretary, Sjt. Ram B. Motwane, very elaborate arrangements were made to receive the guest of the greatest honour. The whole place was decorated with National flags and the interior of the Pushpa Bhawan, our school, was decorated with the articles of exhibition.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at the premises he was given National salute and presentation of National flags by the guard of honour consisting of small children. As soon as he was seated a child sang the National Anthem, and then a party of children staged their 'Rabbit Dance'.

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani introduced to him Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and their various activities. He was also presented with our official journal, "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper", which he liked and appreciated very much. Sis. Indu Bala, a child of about 8 years, read out the Children's Address printed on hand-made silken cloth, and presented it to the Pandit enclosed in a nice casket prepared at Halla, which place is very famous for such artistic things.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while replying to the address, said that he was very much pleased to see that there was an institution like the Balkan-ji-Bari in Sind. "Really speaking", he continued, "the children's education starts at his very tender age, and whatever he learns during that time, becomes useful to him in his old age. The parents are generally indifferent to their children's education, and perhaps they cannot attend to them properly. On that account, therefore, there is a greater need of such institutions as this one."

Then he performed the opening ceremony of our Children's Own Library, recently started by our Association at Karachi. After that he went round the exhibition of the Pushpa Bhawan, which he became very glad to see. When asked to give a message for the children, he said that children needed no message, except that they should play and make merry.

He has had similar reception by children at other places, such as Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Hyderabad, also. And we are particularly glad to see that he liked our work. We do hope to extend our activities like those in Sind in the other parts of India also, and we trust that with the blessings of our leaders and the good wishes of children the movement would achieve a grand success everywhere.

* * * *

SHEILA'S BIRTHDAY

Little Sheila celebrated her tenth birthday on the 23rd July last by inviting her friends to lunch. She had a very happy time with them . . . And, indeed, our great desire is that she should always remain happy throughout the sojourn of her life!

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, our President of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association wrote to her the following letter from Karachi:—

"Your birthday falls on the 23rd July, and I take this opportunity to send you happy greetings for the occasion. You are the first child (Member No. 1) of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and as you grow so does our happiness grow. May you blossom into a Flower such that will spread the fragrance of your "Bari" throughout the nook and corner of our country."

Sjt. Ram B. Motwane and Miss Hoor S. Daryani also sent her their Best Wishes. And she received the following telegram from Sind children:—

"Loving Birthday Greetings: May God's choicest blessings be yours.—Balkan-ji-Bari".

Indu Bala, Sushila, Pushpa, Pramila, Mohini and many of her other friends very kindly sent her some presents too. But it was deplorable to note that some of those things she received were foreign. Let the children as well as the elders remember that there are many things made in India which could be cheaply purchased and taken greater advantage of than the foreign ones. So please note all of you that you should always send Swadeshi articles only as presents.

Little Sheila, in conveying to us all the above information, has requested us to express her heartfelt thanks to all her elderly and young friends for their kind thoughts and presents. She has expressed a desire that she would try her best to fulfil their hopes and prays to the Almighty to give her strength enough to prove a worthy Child of our Motherland!

And I pray for all children: May every child of our country be healthy and happy to suffer everything for our Nation with smiles!

* * * *

LOOK AHEAD

Don't despair though weary is the track,
Look ahead and don't be looking back.
Things will brighten in a little while,
Keep on moving with a happy smile,
There's a good time coming soon,
When the long dark night is gone,
We shall all pull through,
If our hearts keep true,
If we all keep marching on!

* * * *

BUDDHA ON THE ROAD

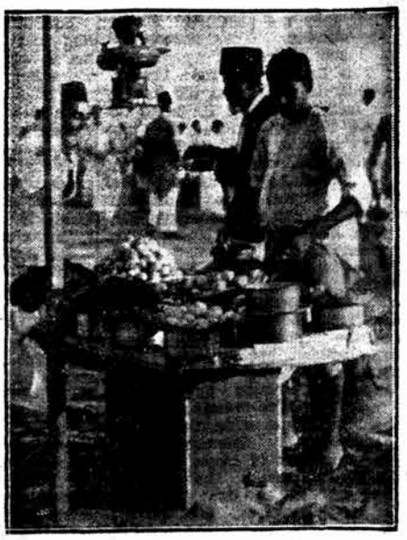
It was a sultry afternoon. The main road of the city seemed to have been deserted, for there was little or no traffic at the time. The very trees on both sides of the footpaths were in a state of swoon on account of the burning heat of the summer sun.

All of a sudden there appeared on the road a small boy, of hardly eight years of age, carrying a wounded doggie in his arms. His eyes were full of tenderness for the little creature. He was unmindful of the blood stains on his shirt, left there by the close contact of the dear doggie. Now and again he also impressed a kiss on the latter, which looked up at its little master with almost love-moistened eyes.

I saw the scene. I was touched to the depths of my being. I found that involuntarily my hands had raised themselves in reverence to the compassionate boy. And my heart exclaimed in accents of ecstasy: "My homage to thee, O Buddha, the Compassionate One".

—Gurdial Mallik.

PANI-NARIYAL-WALLA.



PURI-PAKHORI-WALI.

"AT THE WATER TAP."

"CHALLAN-GADI."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

PRIM PREMA

The children laughed at Prema because she was so tidy and careful.

Her toy-shelf was always as neat as neat, and she didn't like to have dirty finger-marks or turn pages in her books, and she always washed her paint-brushes carefully when she had used them.

But Sushila and other girls never had a book or paint-brush fit to be seen, and then, of course, they borrowed Prema's which was rather trying to such a tidy little person.

Nothing seemed to please her friends more than to catch Prema unawares, put her down on the floor, and make her as untidy as they possibly could.

They would pull off her hair ribbon, ruffle her hair, and rub her hands on the coal-box, and then run off laughing.

It was horrid of them; but Prema never told tales.

Then one day Sushila gave a tea-party with Prema's dolls' tea-set, and didn't bother to wash it up before she put it away. Prema found the set all sticky and nasty, with sugar at the bottom of the pretty cups, and jam all over the plates and, worst of all, sour milk in the little milk-jug. She had to rub so hard to get it clean again that it broke in two.

Then Prema cried, and Sushila and others called her 'a silly prim little old maid', and Granny came in to see what the matter was.

"Now, if you will all come with me, my dears", she said, "I'll show you why I like prim little old maids better than girls who leave sour milk at the bottom of jugs."

And she took them to a museum and showed them a doll's tea-set made of glass.

'Look!' said Granny. 'That belonged to a little girl who took care of her things nearly two hundred years ago. Now it is a curiosity, because nobody in the world could make one quite like it.'

Sushila doesn't laugh at prim people now; she thinks it rather wonderful to keep your things nice enough to be put into a museum.

—Sis. Nrimala.

* * * *

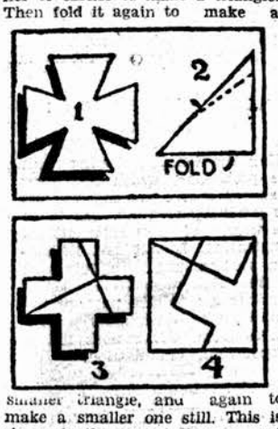
PAPER TRICKS

Here are two clever papercutting tricks which you can perform without any preparation.

Cut a square of paper, and ask your friends if they can cut it to the shape of a Maltese cross—with only one straight cut.

This will sound almost impossible, but you can show them just how easy it really is.

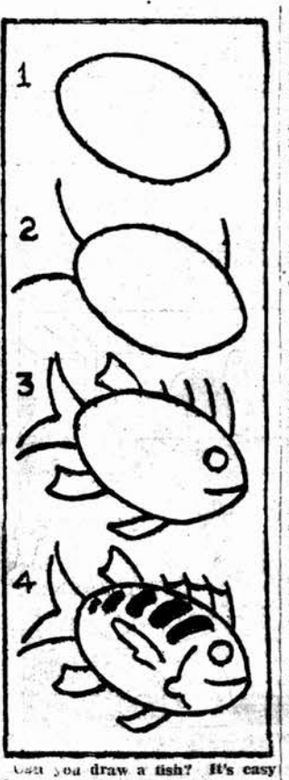
First fold the square from corner to corner to make a triangle. Then fold it again to make a smaller triangle, and again to make a smaller one still. This is shown in the second diagram, and when you cut along the dotted line and unfold it, you will have the cross shown in Diagram 1.



For the second trick, cut a paper cross like that in Figure 3, and challenge any one to make it into a square with two straight cuts.

This will also seem very hard, but if you cut along the lines shown, the pieces can be arranged to make a square—as you see them in Figure 4.

HOW TO DRAW A FISH



Can you draw a fish? It's easy if you try this way. First draw fig. 1, then add the other lines in their order and there's your fish.

Try drawing some other animals, using this same method. It's simple and very much fun.

YOUR NAME ON YOUR KNIFE

A good knife is a friend that every boy ought to have in his pocket, it can stand him in good stead on innumerable occasions.

Many years ago a little schooner was riding at anchor when a steamer collided with it. The crew managed to get into the lifeboat, which was alongside. But the lifeboat was made fast to the schooner by a rope which could not be unfastened down in the lifeboat. Being only half-dressed the men had no knife about them, and the consequence was that the boat was drawn down by the sinking vessel and many were drowned.

Only a few years ago a house caught fire in Sweden, and the owner made frantic attempts to save his only horse. It was impossible, however, for him to undo the rope, and finally, heavy at heart he was compelled to abandon his horse to the flames, all because he had no knife on him.

You ought to have your name on your knife so that you can recognise it if happens to go astray. Dip the blade in melted bees' wax, scratch your name in the wax with a pin, taking care to go right through the wax to the metal. Then pour a few drops of nitric acid, over the name you have traced, prinkle a little salt on it, and when about ten minutes, have passed, rinse the blade and scrape off the wax.

Mind you do not get any nitric acid on your clothes or fingers, and mind you keep it well away, for it is poison.

—Bro. Allahadino.

* * * *

HAD I THE WINGS OF DOVE

It was a lovely and smiling morn, and the sun had come up in all his glory and, now and then, he stole among the clouds—a singularly attractive scene for Angels to witness.

First of all, we aimed to proceed to the Beauty Spot. So we rushed through the woods whose trees were clothed with green. After taking some wanderings here and there, we arrived there. Here our leader ordered a halt, so our party lay down in the shade of the trees and the cool and calm shade was as pleasant as a drink of cold water to the thirsty persons. The rays of the sun were like a blast from a furnace and the water of the lake, resembled a polished mirror.

After a short rest, we marched towards Ganja Hills. We were blessed with an occasion of admiring the Creator and His Creations. The earth was covered in its fairest mantle of greenery. On our march, we were as happy as any thing.

At about noon, we reached the foot of the Ganja Hills. Near by there the river Indus was running and it could be seen glittering like a ribbon of silver and her waters were playing with the banks.

Here we stopped and took our refreshments with merry and happy hearts. After this, some enjoyed cricket, and the others went to sleep over the vast sheet of the green lawns.

When the sun was lowering in the West, we began our walks towards our city. On our way home, we got an opportunity of visiting the historical memorial of war between the Mirs, the old rulers of Sind, and the English.

Then we arrived at Gidu. There the sun began to sink in the horizon of the West and the waters looked like liquid gold. With the dreamy eyes, I swallowed the calm beauty of the golden hued water on which the beautiful sky reflected itself. It seemed as if there were another sky in the river. The imagination amused me very much. It seemed to me that the smile of Heaven lay on the bosom of the Indus and also on me who sought it with the eager and careful eyes.

Glad at heart and cheerful in countenance, we reached our dear respective homes in the motor bus. That day is ever green in my memory and sometimes remembering the scenes I cry out in the Poet's words:—

"Oh! Had I the wings of dove
How soon would I taste you again."

—Bro. Jagu T. Butani.

* * * *

WANT TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY?

Mr. M. Desai, A.R.P.S., a Photo-Artist of high repute, whose pictures have often appeared on the cover page of 'Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper' has shown his willingness to teach the art of photography to children. If they are willing to learn it. Those interested may please convey this message to the heads of their Schools, who may kindly correspond with him care of our address.

He is prepared to charge nothing for this purpose: all he wants is that there should be good response from children. We earnestly hope full advantage of this opportunity will be taken by those Schools which would like to encourage this art, and treat it as a hobby or a handicraft for the students who could later on earn and profit by it.

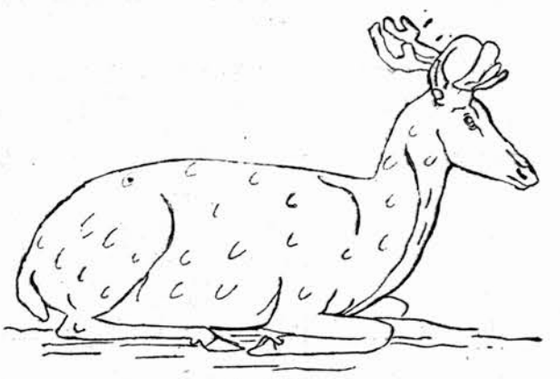
The August issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is ready and contains pictures, stories, poems, tricks, games, smiles, etc., etc., as usual. Specimen copies may be had from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, on sending to him stamps worth two annas only. The Annual Subscription of the journal is Re. one only, post free.

In Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, children up to 12 years can join as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions. Elders wishing to help the Association can also join as either Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment form, stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage. Kindly address your communication directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



A DEER

(Drawn by Sis: Falgoonee Sarkar).

CLOTH TURNED TO METAL

CHICAGO.

A machine which in a few minutes will change your hat from soft supple felt to metal with the density of an army trench helmet has been installed in the Museum of Science and Industry.

The machine, which will metallize almost anything, was originally intended to apply layers of copper, steel, aluminium, lead, and other metals to worn-out shafts and bearings. It may now begin a new fad in metallized articles of clothing.

The device, which in itself looks large and complicated, is rather simple in operation. It has a tiny air turbine which spins around 20,000 times a minute, and with the aid of compressed air, acetylene, and oxygen it will change a pure metal wire into small incandescent particles. These particles are fired from a 'gun' and bombarded against the object to be coated. The metal can be transferred to wood, cement cloth, and other materials speedily and permanently.

News From Far & Near

Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon, Barat-Law, who has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court, Cochin State. Mr. Menon is connected with the well-known Kollengode family and has a good judicial record to his credit. He was Police Commissioner before he was promoted to the bench.

"PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1" A BIRD

A starling has been declared "Public Enemy Number One" of the Hungarian capital.

He is Pityu, aged five, the property of Sandor Kallai, an innkeeper, and he lives next door to a police station.

His most dangerous habit is that of darting out in front of cars passing the inn. The drivers jam on their brakes in order to avoid hitting him, and on more than one occasion serious accidents have only narrowly been avoided.

Another trick, which has not endeared him to visitors in the inn, is his love of cards. Players in the semi-gloom of the inn's card-room have often accused each other of cheating—owing to the fact that Pityu has quietly extracted a card and is eating it under the table.

Workmen, repairing an old loft, were astonished to find a large heap of small silver coins and other shining objects hidden under the boards. This was the starling's store-room.

He had taken them from the plates of customers in the inn who had left them as tips.

FOR COOL COMFORT...

INDIANESE

SILKS

INDIANESE IS Indian. Made of silken yarn from Kashmir, these fabrics are famous for their exquisite shades and rich feel. They are not expensive.

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DISCRETION FOR A WIFE

Does Not Deny Accusation Of Adultery With Lord Leverhulme

A wife who was granted a decree nisi in an undefended suit asked for the court's discretion in her favour in respect of her own misconduct with Lord Leverhulme in 1934 says, the "News Chronicle."

Sir Boyd Merriman, the President, said he thought it was a proper case in which that course could be taken.

It was a case in which Mrs. Winifred Agnes Morris, of Eleanor Road, Bidston, Cheshire, accused her husband of adultery at hotels at Blackpool and Hereford.

Her case was that she complained of her husband going about with women. Eventually she accused him of being unfaithful and he did not deny it.

Early in 1934 she met Lord Leverhulme in Egypt and later went away with him.

Dinner on board. 'All fish guaranteed fresh.'

"WOMEN NEVER UP TO ANY GOOD"

They Have Created Little And Destroyed Much, Says Mrs. Amy Mollison

"I admit that I am not a feminist," declared Mrs. Amy Mollison in her presidential address at the annual dinner of the Women's Engineering Society at Sheffield.

"Women never have been up to any good, and my candid opinion of the species in general obtained from the course in history at Sheffield University, is that they have created little and destroyed much.

"It is the great destroyers who go down in history and the Delilahs and the Dubarrys who immediately spring to my mind as examples.

"My opinion of women engineers is even worse. I do not know of one who will, even if she knows how to, put right the plumbing or the gramphone while her husband sits back in his chair and smokes his pipe."

A BIT OF A MOIDEL

Three brothers and two sisters, all qualified lawyers, are partners in the legal firm of Moidel, Moidel, Moidel, Moidel and Moidel, attorneys in Los Angeles.

EXPOSITION OF "GERMAN GENIUS"

Mass Of 9th Symphony Runs Into 150 Sheets

On July 18th, Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels, after an address, officially opened the exposition "Deutschland" in Berlin. The purpose of this exhibition is to present to the visitor a perspective view of Germany as a whole, beginning with the German landscapes and including all forms of expressions of German life past and present. It is especially intended for the foreign guests at the Olympic Games.

In the room dedicated to German Genius one of the most precious treasures of German intellect is the first manuscript notes of Beethoven's immortal Ninth Symphony, that great hymn of joy. This first manuscript consists of 150 sheets of music.

SHOT HERSELF WITH BLANK CARTRIDGE

Hundreds of holidaymakers strolling along the sea-front at Cannes suddenly saw a beautiful girl pull a revolver from her handbag and appear to shoot herself through the heart.

A policeman ran up, and was raising the girl in his arms when she screamed "I am dead!" She was rushed to hospital, where after a cold shower she was completely restored.

It was discovered that a gunsmith, struck by her hysterical manner, had sold her blank cartridges instead of live ones.

A very modern oculist.

TEACHER WEDS PUPIL

Woman Of 49 And Youth Of 20

NIAGARA FALLS

Miss Ruth Jennings, 49-year-old teacher, has become the bride of her 20-year-old pupil, Leslie William Hodge, who was graduated from Niagara Falls High School.

Beyond saying they were "very happy," neither would talk but the Rev. George F. Hoyer, who married them, said "They are a happy couple; the bride certainly doesn't appear her age."

Mr. Hoyer said "the couple first met in the class room but their romance grew on her farm near Syracuse, where Hodge has been helping for a number of years."

Hodge is a factory worker. His parents signed a consent for the marriage.

Mr. A. L. Devassy, the new Police Commissioner of the Cochin State. He is a leading light of the Christian community in Trichur, and won recognition at the hands of the Maharaja of Cochin for distinguished service to the State.

£1,000,000 TO SAVE ST. MARK'S

Anxiety about the dangerous state of the foundations of St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice, has led the Italian Government to authorise the spending of £25,000 to save the 1,000-year-old church.

The pylons have been eroded by the waters of the lagoon, and a battle, likely to cost a total of £1,000,000, is to be waged to save the cathedral that was rebuilt in 976.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON LEISURE

How the world is dealing with the problems which increasing hours of leisure among workers are gradually creating, was to be the theme of an International Congress for Leisure and Relaxation at Hamburg from July 23 to 30. Delegates from thirty countries are to take part, prominent among them are representatives from the famous Italian "Dopolavoro" organisation.

HITLER'S PRIZES

International tournaments in tennis, golf and horse-racing—three sports which have no part in the programme of the Olympic Games—are to be held at Baden-Baden after the Games, from August 19 to 30.

Prizes for both the tennis and golf events have been offered by Herr Hitler, the Governor of Baden and by Herr Von Tschammer and Osten, the Reich Sport Leader.

The race meeting, lasting from August 23 to August 30, is to take place on the famous track at Iffezheim.

TROPICAL DISEASES HOSPITAL'S RECORD

During the twenty years which the famous Institute for Tropical Diseases in Tubingen has been open, over 12,000 patients have been treated, including sufferers from about a hundred countries. The Institute is now celebrating its 20th anniversary by constructing a new block of buildings for a children's section, financed by a German-American patron. Among the many distinguished people who have come from abroad for treatment at the Institute is Wang-Chang-Wei the Chinese statesman.

Rural Reconstruction In Soviet Russia

tem. At Raminskoye over 1,000 persons live in a common family, yet each maintains his private life and satisfies his wants and desires as an individual.

Let us stand away up on the hill where the kolhozniki have built their huts. Below we see one vast and continuous stretch of land all covered with a green carpet, while here and there the sun catches the silver glint of the Moscow river as it winds its way through the fields. The kolhozniki do not need to plow and cultivate the land, nor do they have to invest huge sums of money in buying tractors and other agricultural implements. The state operates and maintains M.T.S. (Mechanized Tractor Stations) in the vicinity of Raminskoye and in all rural districts of the USSR. For a low and fixed compensation the M. T. S. takes care of plowing and other machine work, thus leaving the collective farm members free for other productive work. At Raminskoye we found a very well organized milk dairy. 75 cows lazily chewed their cuds in their fine stable, like so many beauties in a clean village restaurant, and gazed at the newcomers. A "maternity home" attached to the stable attracted our attention, while a "kindergarten" for calves was no less delightful than the one for kolhoz children.

Thanks to research work and proper medical hygenic care the average milk yield per cow annually amounted to as high as 4,000 litres, while in some cases it reached as much as 11,000 litres. Another laboratory on the kolhoz specialized in the improvement of breeding and of artificial breeding, which is already in practice in more than 70 per cent. of all cases of breeding practiced. The total number of horned cattle and horses in the kolhoz's possessions amounts to 249 head.

Every corner to which we were conducted was the subject of deep study. Each kolhoz family possesses its own hut; we entered

(Continued from page 5)

several of these. These huts can in no way be compared with what they were only a few years ago; their neatness and cleanliness were a most striking contrast to the traditional dirty, stinking atmosphere of peasant huts of old Russia. Beds were covered with clean white sheets, pillows with white, embroidered cases; tables were decked with coloured cloths and bouquets of wild flowers set on them. In cupboards tea sets and other utensils were to be seen arranged in nice order, while some of the huts had such things as bicycles, gramophones, radios, sewing-machines and books—all adequate and visible objects showing the state of well being and culture already reached by the kolhozniki.

Religion In Moribund Condition

Religion is mortally wounded, though not yet dead, especially among the old kolhozniki: this was amply illustrated when we entered the hut belonging to the former chairman of the kolhoz. In one coroner of the room hung a number of icons while in the other portraits of Soviet leaders. The old folks continue to worship their icons, but praise the Soviet leaders for the happy life which they have given them; the younger people have no use for the icons and have nothing to do with them. When the old folk die the icons will no longer hang in the corners.

We were taken to see the kolhoz bath, a wooden building, with a barber shop attached. The most interesting and instructive institutions we viewed in the kolhoz were the creches, nursery and kindergarten. These were all well furnished and clean, and here from newly-born up to children of pre-school age were properly taken care of; their parents were at work and had no need to worry about their young ones. For older children there is a primary school with a laboratory attached where they learn the necessary arts needed in the kolhoz. The kolhoz dining hall was another place of interest.

The above mentioned things when observed in urban areas are already considered quite common and are not to be marvelled at. But when such institutions serve the personal and cultural needs of peasants not only of the Moscow area but in far-off and remote corners of the vast USSR, then nothing but the highest praise can be given to the Soviet government for having solved a most difficult problem confronting humanity for centuries in such a masterfully manner.

It must be made clear that kolhozniki are allowed to possess their own hut, cattle, horses, garden, and allowed to use their labour for their own personal needs. However, the exploitation of other people's labour and of gradually becoming a business man is not encouraged.

Everywhere in the kolhoz we remarked on the enthusiasm and satisfaction prevalent over the new draft constitution. In the first place, the kolhozniki are pleased with that clause of the constitution which grants them equal rights with the workers, the introduction of free higher education, insurance in old age, the right to labour and to own small property. "Stalin," "Our Stalin," and endless praise in his name are to be heard from every kolhoznik. To-day Stalin is trusted and loved by the peasants of Russia no less than by the workers. This is an indication of the ever-growing popularity, and hence the strength, of the Soviet regime.

After a brief lunch at the home of a former very poor peasant woman, now a well-to-do kolhoznitza, we were taken to a Commune located some 8 kilometres from Raminskoye. The organization and management of the Commune was in some ways in better order than that of the kolhoz, but in general there is not much difference, with but this one exception of principle: in the Commune no private property such as huts, cows, etc. are to be found. For this reason it is quite probably, Communes are to be found more rarely.

The Commune

Sovhozes, or State farms, are huge fields of land owned and run by the State. The employees are paid wages by the State and have nothing to do with the product of the farm; they are like industrial workers.

As regards Edinolichniki, or individual farming, their number is very limited and those that remain are rapidly being admitted into collective (kolhoz) farms.

The Soviets have not only successfully reorganized and solved the Agrarian Problem but have also based it upon up-to-date scientific methods. In order to popularize the use of machines the Soviet Union built huge tractor and agricultural machinery building plants. To-day over 300,000 Soviet made tractors till Soviet soil. Russia occupies second place in the world in the production of tractors and agricultural machines. Passing a day in the Raminskoye kolhoz we saw for ourselves how Soviet experimentation in the field of agricultural reorganization on socialist lines has long been turned into a universally acknowledged fact. Its further progress will be far more rapid and astounding than hitherto-fore. Every new year brings new prosperity and happiness to the peasantry of this country; we in India must profit from the great Soviet experiment which has turned out to be so successful.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. C. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON'S NOTORIOUS GAMBLING DENS

evening she netted several hundred pounds.

IN THE BACCARAT ROOM.

On paying my second visit to the flat where I had been introduced by my friend, I was lucky enough to witness an exciting bank. The punter was a well known sportsman, and when I arrived the sum betted by him

Footpad: "Now how am I gonna' get that wrist watch?"

had reached £1,000. The bank continued to win until the sum reached £3,000 and the bank was "passed." Nok for the sequel. The host of the place gave the winner his own cheque—and has not to this day been paid by the loser—he only received £500 on account.

So it will be seen that the proprietor sometimes runs considerable risks.

Again I was surprised at the large number of women present, many of them being very young. One woman of about fifty attracted my attention by the misery in her eyes. She had ceased to play and I found myself beside her.

"It's an iniquitous game," she said vehemently.

"Four months ago I had £3,000 in the bank, now I'm overdrawn."

"You've had bad luck," I asked.

"I've been a fool, now I've got to face the music. My husband is abroad on business, and I expect him home to-morrow," she said with a groan.

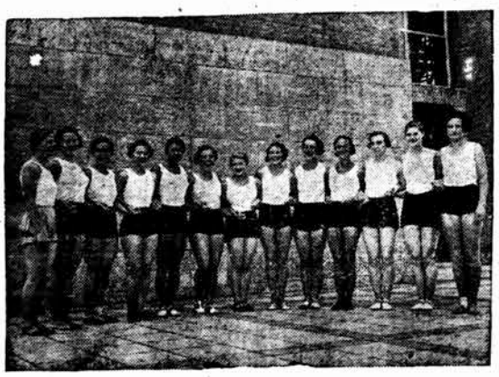
I had little sympathy for this

(Continued from page 1)

woman, for she was old enough to look after herself. But there were present a number of beautiful young women, who, if they were in similar position, would find it an easy matter to borrow money at a price.

During the night several men spoke to me and gave me cards with the intimation that I could always get a game at the addresses printed on them. I subsequently found out that most of the proprietors employ well-dressed "touts" who visit other gaming places for the purpose of getting into touch with gamblers.

There are also other hunting grounds, the lounges of fashionable hotels and restaurants. If a young man is seen to be spending money it is not difficult matter to make his acquaintance. Perhaps he is not altogether sober and jumps at the idea of finishing up the night with a gamble.



Germany's twelve best women athletes chosen from the Olympic elimination competitions.

RUN BY CROOKS.

So far I have only spoken of the places that have been run fairly—where the player has every possible chance—but there are others which are run by crooks. There are various ways of swindling and perhaps the more common is where the croupier draws more commission from the "bank" than he is entitled to.

It is a matter of some calculation to deduct a correct percentage after the playing of a winning "coup", and the players do not usually attempt to verify the croupiers figures. Sometimes the latter is caught cheating, but he pleads that it was only an error and no one can prove anything.

It is only in the best places that counters are used. In the other notes are placed on the table, and it often happens that the player loses all that he has with him. In that case he cashes a cheque with the proprietor. In one case a proprietor drew all the ready cash and gave his own cheque to the player who had won heavily on paper. When the cheque was presented it was dishonoured, and the same day the flat was dismantled and the proprietor disappeared with his ill-gotten gains.

Some of these places are happy hunting grounds for card sharpers. At chemin de fer it is not difficult for an expert, when shuffling to place some of the cards as he wishes, and the order is not changed by subsequent cutting. Large sums of money are swindled in this way.

At the second place I visited I was rather surprised to meet a well known woman novelist. After a time I managed to get near her.

"Winning?" I asked.

"Neither winning or losing, but I'm getting what I came for."

"What's that?" I asked curiously.

"Copy. Since I've been going round these places I've come in contact with real tragedy."

I had a long talk with her, and she told me she had been investigating the evil from the woman's point of view. She endorsed my opinion that woman is a keener gambler than man and that she will go to any length to satisfy the passion. She told me of husbands and wives who had become estranged of ruined homes and lives.

Boy (doing homework) 'Hey, dad, is the world round or flat?"
Father: Neither—it's crooked."

She told me of a mother who had visited the proprietor of one of these places where her daughter was gambling away all she had. Unfortunately the girl was of age and in command of her own capital.

MONEY-LENDERS' PROFITS.

As to money lenders they have been reaping a rich harvest. They visit and even play at these gaming flats, but they are there for business and not amusement. They watch the heavy losers, and are always ready with offers of financial assistance, when they know that the borrower's credit is good.

Some of the proprietors of these gambling clubs are money-lenders under other names, and so combine the two businesses with large profit to themselves. Of course they make bad debts at times, but the profits are so enormous that they can afford to do so.

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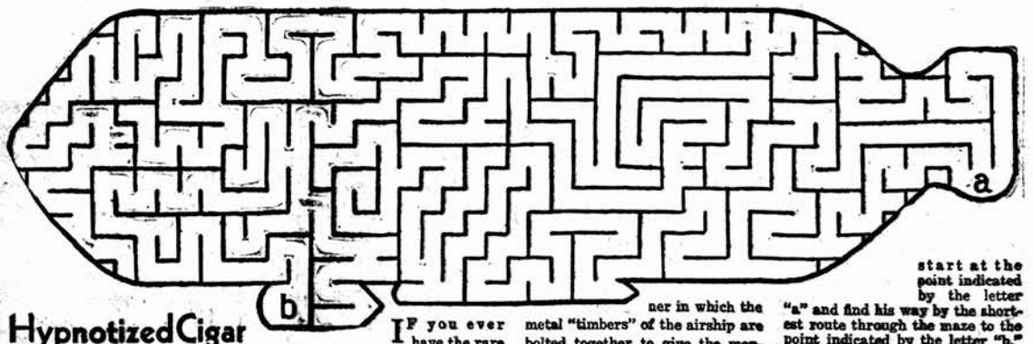
Follow The Maze Through The Giant Dirigible Balloon



start at the point indicated by the letter "a" and find his way by the shortest route through the maze to the point indicated by the letter "b."

Hypnotized Cigar

THE magician borrows a cigar from someone in his audience and announces that he is going to "hypnotize" it so that it will stick to his hand. Holding his right hand with the palm upwards the conjurer places the cigar across the fingers. Making a few passes with his left hand over the cigar, he quickly turns his hand over, but the cigar does not fall from the hand.

As he waves his hand about and holds it with the back towards the audience, the cigar adheres to the hand. Then, suddenly, the magician takes the cigar between his fingers and hands it back to its owner.

The secret of "hypnotizing" the cigar is a small pin, which the magician inserts in the middle of the cigar the instant it is in his hands. In placing the cigar across his fingers he opens two fingers slightly and so grips the pin between them. At the end of the trick the conjurer pulls out the pin and lets it fall on the floor. He brings the trick to an abrupt close so that he can remove the pin before anyone realizes that the trick is finished.

IF you ever have the rare opportunity of exploring the great shell of a dirigible balloon that houses its huge gas bag, the sight, no doubt, would present to your eyes a maze of the most intricate pattern, so marvelous is the manner in which the metal "timbers" of the airship are bolted together to give the monster vehicle rigidity and strength. Perhaps a cross-section of such a great craft could be converted into a maze like the one shown in the accompanying drawing. At any rate, it challenges every puzzlist to

A "Catch"

THE amateur magician is always "full of tricks," many of which he plays on his friends at their expense. Take the following "catch," for example. No one has to be a conjurer to perform it, but he is sure to be able to fool nearly everyone.

Get a hat and a glass filled with water. Place the two objects side by side on the table. Then announce that you can hold the glass under the hat and drink the water without touching the hat.

Naturally, everyone will challenge you to do this apparently impossible feat. You accept the challenge without hesitation and proceed as follows:

You take the glass of water, crawl beneath the table and sitting on the floor noisily drink part of the water. Next you get out from under the table and ask one of your friends to look under the hat. Of course, he has to pick it up to do this.

Just as soon as the hat is picked up, then you take the glass and drink the rest of the water. In this way you have put the glass under the hat and have drunk the water without touching the hat. Your friends have to acknowledge that they have been "caught."

Find the Hidden Proverb

Whenever Pembroke, the 10-year-old son of Mrs. Pamela Peebles shows any sign of pessimism or discouragement, the mother usually succeeds in getting her son back into good spirits by giving him an appropriate proverb puzzle to solve.

The other day Mrs. Peebles gave Pembroke the accompanying puzzle to solve. It consists of an unintelligible arrangement of 28 letters which can be traced out to spell the eight words of a proverb that presents a bit of cheerful philosophy. You can find the proverb by tracing out the letters from square to square, moving in any direction.

(For solutions see page 56.)

WHO'S WHO IN NAZIDOM

The tenth edition of "Wer Ist's", the German "Who's Who" contains some 18,000 biographies and discloses the real identity of 5,000 pseudonyms. The previous (ninth) edition was published in 1928. A glance through these 1,833 pages reveals the immense efforts taken to bring this latest edition up to date by the inclusion of biographies of those who have since come into prominence, particularly during the past three years, says the "Manchester Guardian." Vacancies had been provided by the exclusion of many well-known figures of post-war democratic Germany who have since disappeared from the scene. In a compilation of this kind the official world is apt to be more fully represented than, for instance, literary and artistic movements, but modern artists like Barlach, Feininger, and Nolde find inclusion, though neither Heckel nor Schmidt-Rotluff. The name of Dr. Hugo Eckener, the Zeppelin pioneer, appears, followed appropriately enough by that of Eckermann, the South American expert of the Nazi party. A brief biography of Hitler in fifty-five words appears alone on the first page, according to the express instructions of the Reich Chancellery, which furnished the particulars. The scope of this volume also includes outstanding notabilities of other German-speaking countries. Curiously enough, while Alfred Adler, Karl Barth, Bela Bartok, Carl Jung, and Prince Starhemberg are mentioned, there is no trace of Freud.

Progressive Anagrams in Rhymes

By ANNA GRAHAM

AFTER finding the first word, add a letter for each couplet to find the synonym of the word printed in capital letters in the next verse and so on to the end.

I.

My first is "Arise." An S will reveal,
And invite to take of an EVENING MEAL.

II.

Now this word with an R invest,
T'will URGE you to do your level best.

III.

Now insert an E and naught can be plainer,
The word you get is a MONEY-CONTAINER.

IV.

Another E added and there's really no need
To say that the new word means "TO READ."

V.

Now add an L and a word you'll show
Whose meaning is, "REPEL THE FOE."

(For solution see page 56.)

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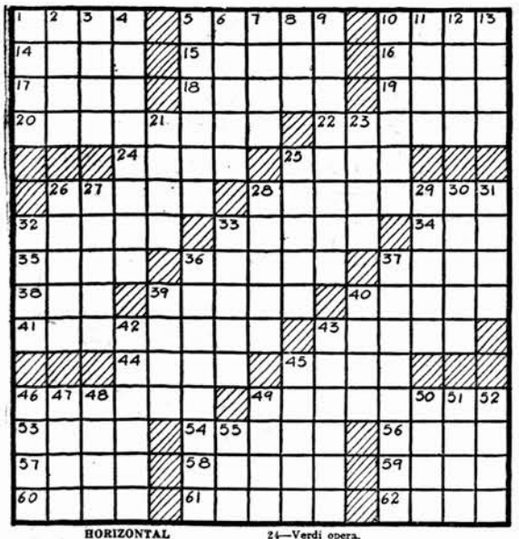
The Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Tread.
6—Who was the faithful friend of Pythias?
10—Yield.
14—What Ohio city has the same name as the capital of Peru?
15—Wear away.
16—Month of the Jewish calendar.
17—Exterior covering of certain seeds.
18—Central part (plural).
19—Novel by Zola.
20—Famous Apache Indian chief.
22—What is the most important river of England?
24—Verdi opera.
25—Hit with the open hand.
26—Silk fabric.
28—Quivered.
32—What famous Italian poet wrote "The Divine Comedy"?
33—Backbone.
34—Native compound.
35—To the inside.
36—Adhere closely.
37—Eddy.
38—Tribe in New Zealand.
39—Of what state is Augusta the capital?

40—What is the oldest city of Switzerland?
41—Followers of John Wyclif in the 14th and 15th centuries?
43—Cut the outer part from.
44—Fragrant resin.
45—Gone by.
46—Who wrote the oratorio, "The Messiah"?
49—Majorca is part of what island group?
53—Dry.
54—Angry.
56—Species of pepper.
57—Quality of a sound.
58—Nostrils.
59—Dash
60—Wide-mouthed pitcher.
61—Concerning.
62—Dispatched.

VERTICAL

1—Cinder.
2—Fatigue.
3—Arabian chieftain.
4—Where is Leland Stanford, Jr. University?
5—Determine.
6—Scent.
7—Member of a warlike Mohammedan tribe.
8—Poem.
9—Cuddling.
10—Sofa or divan.
11—Kind of cheese.
12—Native of a European country.
13—Periods of time.
21—What is the longest river in the world?
25—Possess.
25—Gleam.
26—In music, so much.
27—To the time that.
28—Whirls.
29—Awake.
30—Made a mistake
31—Retired valley.
32—Face of a watch.
35—Slip.
36—What was next to the last of the original states to enter the Union: North ——?
37—Share.
39—Masculine.
40—Foundation.
42—Appliance for ascending.
43—Having the least color.
45—Plate used in the Eucharist.
46—Detest.
47—In a line.
48—Baseball team.
49—Uncovered.
50—Sound accompanying normal breathing.
51—Masculine name.
52—Jargon.
55—Hastened.

A Long-Distance Telephone Call

THIS telephone operator is handling a long-distance call between two states which are several hundred miles apart. To find the names of these two states proceed as follows:

First write down the names of the nine objects which are pictured in sections one and two.

Next write in a separate group the first and last letters of the four resulting words in section two.

Finally subtract these eight letters from the 17 letters of the five words in section one and re-arrange the remaining nine letters to spell the names of the two states in question.

An Age Problem

JOHN and James are two brothers whose ages are expressed by a number composed of the same two figures in reverse order. John is nine years older than James. The difference between the number that is the sum of their ages and the number that is the result of multiplying their ages together is 681.

What is the age of each brother?

(For solutions see page 56. The solution of the Cross Word Puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

Dr. P. Astier's Laboratories, Paris (France).

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"HITLER IS NOT A FOOL"

"Ll.-G." Does Not Believe Germany Will Attack France Or Belgium

Mr. Lloyd George speaking to a meeting of 2,500 people at Nottingham said: "The (international) situation is becoming graver, emergency is deepening. I felt it my duty to work with the young men towards the redemption of mankind from the horrible prospect before it....

"I am in my seventy-fourth year. I tell you in all sincerity nothing would induce me to come out as I have done recently to address great gatherings if it were merely to seek a repetition of the weary time I had while I was in office."

Of Germany: "She may never attack Belgium or France....I don't think Hitler is a fool. He is not going to challenge the British Empire again by that act of folly".

Fun with Figures

HOW good are you at juggling numbers? Try to solve this puzzle and you will find out.

A certain number is to be placed in each of the 10 diamond-shaped sections in such a way that when read either to the right or the left, they will produce these totals:

The sum of the numbers in section A must add up to 35. The numbers in section B must total 11. The numbers in section C must total 33.

(For solution see page 56.)

HUSBAND'S NOVEL GROUND FOR DIVORCE

Because Wife Hates President Roosevelt!

Because his wife made caustic remarks about President Roosevelt, ex-Senator C. Dill is suing for divorce.

Mrs. Dill's violent antipathy to the President, said Mr. Dill in court, was one of the factors which marred the happiness of his married life.

"She thought Franklin Roosevelt all right until she invited him to make a speech over the radio in a peace drive which she was organising," testified the husband.

"The President declined, with some polite excuse, and after that my wife had no use for him.

"While I was in Congress fellow-senators kept asking me, 'What's the matter with your wife? She is always knocking (criticising) the President'.

"Her attitude made me decline re-election".

Mrs. Dill is the former American Suffragette leader, Rosalie Jones.

"I am pleased to report that this company has had a very successful year's trading," said the chairman, "and the coming year promises to be even more prosperous. We propose building several new factories to manufacture the articles recently designed by our highly-skilled staff of inventors, articles which, I am proud to say, will give more work to thousands of our fellow countrymen."

"Might I ask the purpose of these wonderful inventions?" interrupted Puffam.

The chairman paused.

"The time is not yet ripe to disclose full details," he replied. "However, I may be permitted to assure you that they are all labour-saving devices."

The Trail of the Numbered Squares

BEGIN with the number in the square which is marked "START." Draw a line vertically, horizontally, or a combination of both, so that your line enters each numbered square once only.

The solution of this puzzle of the 64 numbered squares is found by going from square to square in such a way that the consecutive numbers total 44 seven times and end exactly on the square marked "FINISH." You must not cross at any point the line that you make in tracing out your route.

5 START	3 FINISH	2	4	7	8	5	9
2	6	9	3	2	7	8	7
2	1	7	6	4	3	4	2
3	4	5	2	8	3	2	6
8	7	8	3	6	1	4	5
7	1	7	7	3	2	6	9
4	5	6	2	9	3	4	7
7	9	1	8	3	4	2	1

Egg Experiment

TRY this surprising experiment with an egg. Pour some vinegar into a shallow dish and carefully place an egg in the center of the dish.

Watch the egg and in a few moments bubbles will appear in the vinegar where it touches the egg. The bubbles will increase in such number that the egg will start to rock and finally it may even begin slowly to turn around.

This motion, it is explained, is produced by the action of the vinegar on the chalk in the shell of the egg, producing bubbles of carbonic acid gas which burst with force sufficient to move the egg in the manner described.

(For solution see page 56.)

ABYSSINIA BETRAYED

British Intellectuals Condemn Baldwin Government

The Society for Intellectual Liberty, of which Mr. Aldous Huxley is president, has sent to the Prime Minister a manifesto protesting against the removal of sanctions without getting the best possible terms for the Abyssinians.

The manifesto states:—

At this critical moment when the British Government is proposing in our name a most important change of policy in regard to collective security and the restraint of aggression, we desire to express to all our foreign colleagues in the enterprise of building a peaceful world commonwealth our resolute opposition to the present course of the British Government.

We believe that in the view we express below we are faithfully reporting to you the convictions held by millions of our fellow-countrymen.

TWO MAIN ISSUES.

Two great issues are involved—the fate of Ethiopia and the life of the League of Nations.

It is false to say that sanctions, or collective secu have been tried out and have failed: but it is unhappily true that, in so far as they were not tried out "loyally and effectively" to the full, the responsibility rests in large part upon the British Government, and especially upon those who countenanced the Hoare-Laval plan.

In September last the British Government declared its determination to stand for "steady and collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression." In November, at the General Election, that Government declared its resolve to maintain this policy without wavering. To-day that policy is being betrayed.

It may or may not be the case that past mistakes have now made it impossible to reverse the fait accompli in Abyssinia, but it remains our plain duty not to remove sanctions without getting the best possible terms for the Abyssinians.

SECURITY OF NATIONS.

We believe, moreover, that to call off sanctions unconditionally would be a further blow to the League's hopes of building up a collective peace system.

It is only within such a system, providing not only for the prevention and restraint of aggression but also for constructive peace making and social justice, that the security of all nations can be found.

We believe that co-operation amongst the intellectual workers of the world in defence of our common heritage is of the utmost urgency. Such co-operation demands a knowledge of currents of public opinion in Britain not reflected by our Government's present policy.

It is in the hope that it may be of service to our colleagues abroad that we are giving this public expression of our views.

£50,000 FOR RACEHORSE

Blenheim, the Aga Khan's famous Derby winner in 1930, has been sold to an American syndicate, the head of which is Mr. Dupont de Nemours, the big armaments manufacturer.

The price paid was just under £ 50,000 — somewhere between £45,000 and £50,000, the Aga Khan has informed Reuter.

"There were two reasons why I sold him. I have a great deal of his blood, notably his brilliant son, Mahmoud. Then I have his oncoming progeny for the next three years, the present yearlings, the foals and the foals due this year"

The clerk was admonishing one of the girl typists.

"You are the last to arrive in the morning," he said "and the first to leave at night."

"Well," replied the typist, "you wouldn't like me to be late twice a day, would you?"

CASTE SAFEGUARDED

(Continued from page 41)

short pig-tail sticking out in the middle of the crown; one, old, anaemic, cross-looking, possessing a huge semitic nose; the other contrasting in size, fat and enormous—limited their activity to shouting and invoking all the gods they could think of.

And while nothing was being done to save the poor women, the fire quickly increased the more and more—the flames made good the time men were wasting by their prejudices.

One young lad in the crowd, nevertheless brimmed with longing to save the victims. He would readily rush through the flames and bring them out. But alas, he was a cobler's son, a 'chamar' .... and untouchable. His services may be spurned. How could he dare enter a Brahmin home .... touch a Brahmin? The curse of the gods would be on him. His courage faltered before caste prejudice. He struggled between religious precepts forbidding him to touch a Brahmin, and the natural impulse of saving a human life. He looked at the Brahmins—the smoke made them cough as they yelled and waved, their arms about. If only they had more courage ... Their cowardice filled him with disgust.

The flames rose higher and higher. The dry palm-leaf roof was one big flame. Thick smoke rose from it. The beams under the leaves were burning. Any moment the whole roof would collapse. .... the women would perish ....

The young 'chamar' looked with horror at the terrible sight. Oh! how could he do it. ... save them? And suddenly he remembered having seen a long iron rod, lying some distance away.

He ran ... He dashed back with it. And keeping at a respectful distance—he was afraid of approaching a Brahmin home too closely—he introduced the rod between two zinc sheets just where the women were crouching in pain and despair. With a desperate effort of his young muscles he separated the sheets, making a gap, wide enough for the women to pass through ....

The women were hardly out and the blazing roof crashed down ... consuming everything under it. One short instant more wasted, and the women too would have been lost ... But a 'chamar' had saved them—even safeguarding their complacent superiority.

Their lives were saved by an outcaste. But they were severely burned and all their belongings lost, thanks to a senseless religious law.

THE END.

S. O. S. FROM PARROT

'Phone Call Saves Woman's Life

A pet parrot has saved the life of Mrs. Ethel Green, at Evanston, Illinois. When nearly overcome by fumes from a leaking pipe in the heating system of her home, Mrs. Green staggered to the telephone and called, "Help." Before the operator answered, she collapsed.

Her parrot, which was not caged at the time, flew to the telephone and repeated the word "Help."

This time the girl at the exchange heard the appeal and rescuers raced to the house. They got there just in time (says Reuter), and managed to revive the woman.

THE LADY WHO SAT ON A LION

During a case in the London Appeal Court respecting the bonds issued in America by the British Government in 1917. Sir William Jowitt, K.C., said the bonds bore a picture of a lady in evening dress sitting on a lion.

"Not a very happy looking lion" he added.

Lord Justice Slesser: The lion looks as if he had had enough.

"Yes," Sir William agreed, "a more miserable looking lion I never saw in my life." (Laughter).

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

An Arab sheik was being taken in a car across a very bumpy patch of desert. So bad was the going that at last the car overturned and the sheik was thrown out.

Instead of turning in wrath upon his driver, the Arab picked himself up and apolog'zed profusely, saying: "I'm so sorry. I have not learned to ride one of these things yet."

'Now at least I shall know the exact weight of any fish which manages to escape me.'

* * * *

The tram conductor took up his duty of taking the collection at church for the first time. There were several children in the first pew, and each put in a penny. The people in the next pew also contributed. A big, glum man was in the third pew. The collector passed the plate, but the man shook his head and stuck his hands deep in his pockets.

The conductor stopped, put up his hand as if to pull the bell-cord, and, amid the muffled titters of surrounding worshippers, said, "Well, you'll have to get off!"

"Am I bright? Why, I've won several newspaper competitions."

Prospective Employer: "Yes, but I need a boy who is smart during business hours."

"Well, this was during business hours."

* * * *

A Scottish farmer's son fell in love with two girls, one tall and strapping and the other small and slim.

The lover asked his father's advice.

"Well, Tam," said his father, "there's sae muckle machinery used in farmin' now that a big, active wife is no' muckle use, so take the little one. She'll eat less onyway."

* * * *

"When I was your age I went to bed when I was told."

"Oh, Granny!" said the modern child, "wherever was your personality?"

* * * *

"I can't let my daughter marry a man who doesn't make at least £1,000 a year; that's what it costs me to support her."

"Then suppose we compromise. I make £400 a year; you'd save money by letting me marry her and then contribute £600 towards her support."

* * * *

A concert in aid of one of the village charities had been arranged, and all the local "stars" were booked to appear.

The baker's daughter, a soprano, was announced. Before she began she apologized for her cold.

The piano started.

"I'll hang my harp on a weeping willow tree-e—ahem! On a weeping willow tree-e-e—Oh!"

Her voice cracked on the high notes each time. She tried again, but was unsuccessful.

Then a voice chimed in from the back of the hall: "Try 'anging it on a lower branch miss!"

* * * *

"What's your name?"

"Marigold."

"I said your name, not your aim!"

"This inn must be very old," said a visitor, who had not as yet been made acquainted with its history.

"Very old, sir," said the proprietor. "Would you like to hear some of the stories connected with the place?"

"I should indeed," replied the tourist. "Tell me the legend of that curious old rhubarb tart the waiter just brought in."

* * * *

The teacher was trying to get her class to understand something about the ether.

"What is it that pervades all space," she asked; "something which no wall or door can shut out?"

"The smell of boiled cabbage," spoke up the class wit.

* * * *

"Did you ever write anyth'ng before?"

"Oh, yes, I wrote a confession story once."

"Did the editor send it back?"

"No, he came all the way from London to Glasgow to meet me."

* * * *

"It's impossible to find an honest maid. The last one I had stole two frocks."

"Which were they?"

Those silk ones I smuggled over from Paris."

* * * *

Householder (facing burglar, with revolver): "Put all that stuff back on the sideboard at once, do you hear?"

Burglar: "Lumme, guv'nor, not all of it! Be fair! 'Alf of it belongs next door."

* * * *

The doctor was questioning the new nurse about her latest patient.

"Have you kept a chart of his progress?"

The nurse blushing replied, "No, but I can show you my diary."

* * * *

"I really believe you'd be happier if you married a man who had less money.

"Don't worry, mother—he'll have less in a very short time!"

* * * *

The old man had watched the angry motorist working in vain on his car for about an hour.

"What are you gazing at?" asked the irate motorist. "Is this the first motor-car you've ever seen?"

"No," was the dry reply, "but it's dashed like it."

* * * *

"The house shook," said Brown, describing an earthquake he had experienced abroad. "Cups and saucers flew all over the place."

"Great Scott," exclaimed Jones, "that reminds me. I forgot to post my wife's letter."

* * * *

A woman of title was giving a garden party for her household staff and estate "employees."

Old John, the gardener, had just stepped on to the tennis court to play a "single" with the chauffeur, when the footman hurried up to him and exclaimed: "John, her ladyship says you can't play tennis in braces."

To which the worthy John replied: "You can just go back and tell her ladyship that I'm no good at this bloomin' game unless I have both hands free!"

* * * *

Mrs. Gayby had friends to tea, one of them being the wife of a professor.

"I wish I knew where Robert was," remarked the hostess, referring to her rather dissipated husband.

"I presume, my dear," the professor's wife said, primly, "you mean you wish you knew where he is."

"Oh, no, I don't," retorted Mrs. Gayby, "I know where he is. He's upstairs in bed with a black eye and a fearful headache. I want to know where he was!"

The conductor came through the car, collecting fares.

"He's only five years old," remarked a mother when the official looked at her boy.

When the conductor reached the far end of the car, it occurred to the boy that an important bit of information had been overlooked.

"Mother is thirty-six" he shouted.

* * * *

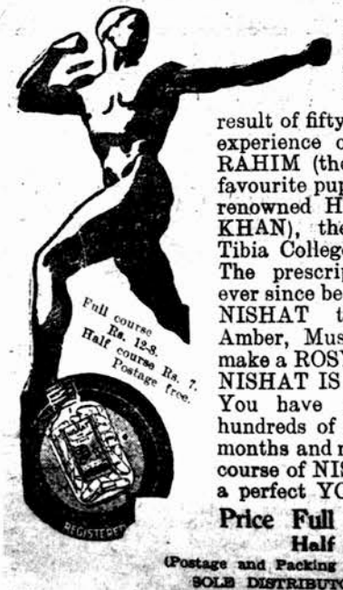
The squire was captaining the village cricket team. Having won the toss, he prepared to write down the batting order of the side. As he appeared to be troubled, the Vicar inquired. "Can I help you?"

"Well," said the skipper as he eyed his scratch lot, "it's a very knotty point. Vicar. Should white duck trousers and a bowler hat go in to bat before a panama and braces?"

Guest: "Are these eggs really fresh?"

Manager. "You may rely on that, sir. Really they were not due to be laid until to-morrow."

PERMANENT REJUVENATION



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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

NUMBERED SQUARES: Number the squares from one to 64 in eight horizontal rows. Then, starting at the square number one in the upper left-hand corner, trace the route through the 64 squares as follows: 1, 9, 10, 11, 19, 27, 26, 18, 17, 25, 33, 41, 42, 34, 35, 43, 51, 50, 49, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 54, 53, 52, 44, 36, 37, 45, 46, 47, 55, 63, 64, 56, 48, 40, 39, 38, 30, 31, 32, 24, 23, 15, 16, 8, 7, 6, 14, 22, 21, 29, 28, 20, 12, 13, 5, 4, 3, 2.

Fun with Figures: The numbers in each section are as follows: A—5, 13, 4, 13. B—4, 3, 3, 1. C—3, 12, 2, 16.

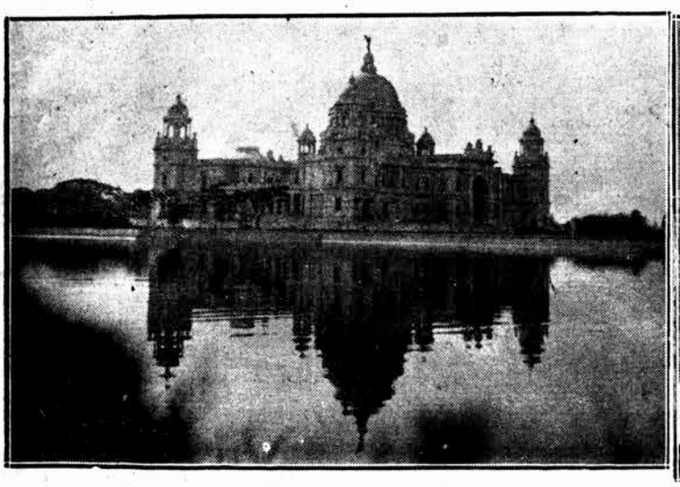
Telephone Call: The names of the five objects in section one are: Pin, Iron, Ace, Ham, Cone. The names of the four objects in section two are: Can, Cane, Pen, Ra. Subtracting the first and last letters of the resulting words in section two from the letters of the resulting words in section one and re-arranging the nine remaining letters spells the names of the two states, MAINE and OHIO.

Anagrams: Starting with the two squares in the bottom horizontal row and proceeding upwards the words are: 1. Up. 2. Sup. 3. Spur. 4. Purse. 5. Peruse. 6. Repulse.

Age Problem: John is 32 years old and the age of his brother James is 23 years.

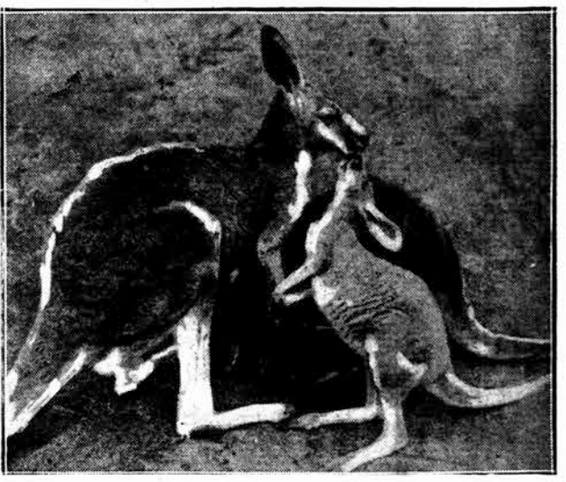
Hidden Proverb: Starting with either one of the letter E's in the first vertical row and moving through all the 28 squares, horizontally, vertically or diagonally, as necessary, the hidden proverb reads: EVEN THE PAUPER CAN BE RICH IN HOPE.

Balloon Mase: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

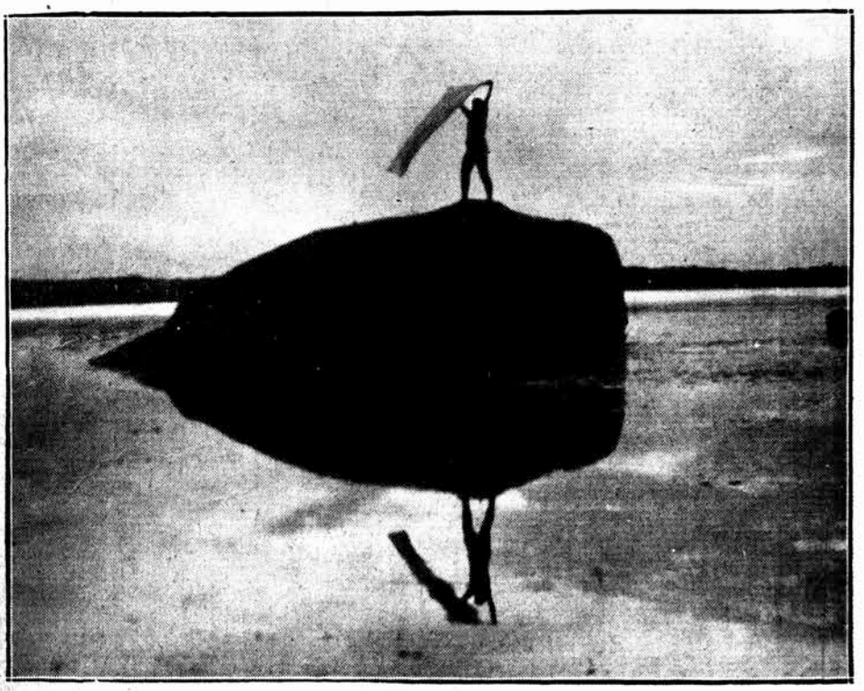


Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

(Photo by V. G. Patel)

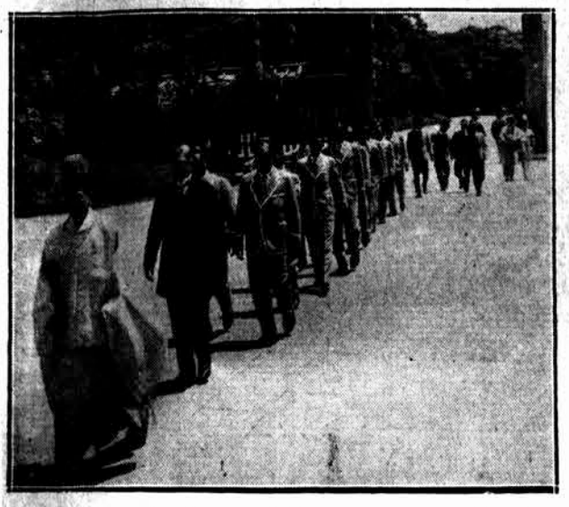


"Mother Love."



"NATURE'S MIRROR."

(Photo by M. A. Ghafoor)



Tokyo Imperial University's rowing crew leaving Meiji shrine after offering prayers for success in Olympic event.

James W. Ford, (left), a Negro steel puddler from Alabama, and Earl Browder, a former Kansas book-keeper, shaking hands after being nominated for Vice-President and President respectively, in Communist Party of U.S.A.

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